The Bucks County Gazette.

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BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7:00 and 11:15 A. M., and 7:15 P. M. Closes 8:00 and 11.15 A. M., 4:00 and 6:40 P.M.
PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7.00 and 8:45 A. M., and 4.00, 5.00 and 8.00 P. M. Closes 5:45 and 10:15 A. M., 4:50 and 6.30 P. M.
DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11:30 A. M. Closes 12:00 M.
OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 10:00 A. M. Closes 11:30 A. M.
BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4:00 P. M. Closes 7:55 A. M.
TRENTON — Arrives 10:00 A. M and 4:00 and 30 P. M. Closes 8:00 A. M., and 4:00 and 6:40 P. M.
WESTERN—Arrives 10:00 A. M.
Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.
Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6:40.
W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—For Kensington Depot, 6.51, 7.53, 8.23, and 9.41 A. M., 12.51, 3.21, 4.11, 5.46, and 7.16 P.M. Sundays —12.25, 5.24 P.M.
For Broad Street Station,—2.46, 5.35, 6.30, 6.51, 7.51, 7.50, 8.23, 9.41, 10.47, A. M., 12.51, 1.31, 3.04, 3.21, 4.11, 5.46, 7.01, 7.16, 9.24, 11.18 P.M. Sundays—2.46, 9.00, A. M., 12.25, 5.24, 6.04, 7.15, 9.28, 11.18 P.M.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.—From Kensington Depot, 6.35, 7.40, 8.40, 10.00, A. M., 2.10, 3.35 4.35, 5.35, and 6.35, 7.20 P. M. Sundays 9.00, A. M., 2.15 P. M.
From Broad Street Station.—12.01 Night, 6.15, 6.50, 7.32, 8.30, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.01 Noon, 2.00, 3.25, 4.30, 5.00, 5.26, 6.00, 6.02, 6.35, 7.20, 8.00, and 8.45 P. M. Sundays.—12.01, night, 7.45, 8.30, and 8.45 2.00, 6.00, A.M., 6.30 and 8.00 P.M.
FOR TRENTON.—1.05, 7.28, 8.22, 9.16, 11.00, 11.44 A. M., 12.48, 3.01, 4.19, 5.17, 5.36, 6.27, 6.43, 7.29, 8.36, 9.44 P. M. Sundays—12.54, 9.16, 9.40 A.M., 3.00, 7.44, 8.36 P. M.
FROM TRENTON.—2.25, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.20, 10.24 A. M., 12.30, 1.15, 2.18, 3.00, 3.50, 5.25, 6.47, 6.55, 9.05, P. M. Sundays.—12.01, 2.25, 5.00, 6.47, 9.05, 10.57 P.M.
FOR NEW YORK.—1.05, 7.28, 9.16, 11.44 A. M., 5.36, 6.43, 8.36 P. M. Sundays.—12.54, 9.16 A.M., and 7.44, 8.46 P. M.
FROM NEW YORK.—5.10, 7.15, 7.55, 8.25, 10.55, 11.55 A. M., 12.55, 3.15, 3.55, 4.55, 6.55, 11.55 P. M. Sundays—9.55 A. M., 3.55, 6.55, 8.55, 11.55 P.M.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

COLUMBIA. For Philadelphia, 7.15 A.M., 1 A.M.
" From Philadelphia, 2.00 and 6.00 P. M.
TWILIGHT.—For Philadelphia, 9.30 A.M., 5.00 P.M.
From Philadelphia, 7 A.M., 3 P.M.
G—For Philadelphia, 8.00 A.M.
From Philadelphia, 3.00 P.M.
For Bordentown, 5.00 P.M.
For the Time Table of the EDWIN FORREST, see the advertisement of the River Steamers.

MISCELLANEOUS

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CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS,

TUMBLERS AND GOBLETS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

CHRYSTAL WEDDING PRESENTS,

Holiday Gifts,

BIRTH DAY REMEMBRANCES.

LAMP SHADES

OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

American and Imported, just received.

No old stock. Everything new style.

Make me a visit before you look elsewhere, and you will call at no other place.

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Corner Wood and Penn Streets.

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Nearly one thousand engravings, illustrating the new things in every department of fashion.

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Four pages of new music, in most cases original, either vocal or instrumental.

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Instructions how the distant consumer can shop as satisfactorily and as economically as residents of the city.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER YEAR.
SPECIMEN COPIES, 15 CENTS.

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Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

"Buy Your Carpets of the Manufacturers."

JOHN BROMLEY & SONS,

Office at their

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Their own special designs and makes of

Wiltons, (Smith's Axminster Moquettes.)
Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels,
All-Wool Ingrains,
Extra Super Ingrains,
Cotton Carpets,
Imperial Damasks.
Also, a full line of
"CANTON MATTINGS," LINOLEUMS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats.

The headquarters for this kind of goods.
We warrant all goods as represented.

J. K. WILDMAN.

No. 26 South Third Street,

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of all kinds bought and sold.

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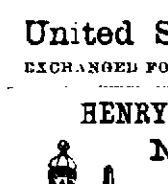

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Brown Stone

CUTTER,

Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES AND STONE CUTTING, in all its branches.

CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c., &c.

TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DOBBINS AND
HATTER FURRIER
15 E. STATE ST. TRENTON, N. J.

INDUCEMENTS!

McGINLEY & CO.

Completed their arrangements for the Spring and Summer Trade and are now ready with the most complete and varied stock of

MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS

ever offered by them. Millinery Department is full of rare novelties in Bonnets, Hats, Plumes, Tips, Flowers and Laces, and all widths and Colors in Ribbons. Our Trimmed Hats and Bonnets are gems of beauty. made up in the most artistic styles, that are not surpassed by the largest houses in New York and Philadelphia.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

has all the New Colorings and Effects, from 12½c. to $1.50 per yard. Special value in Black Cashmeres, all-wool, 40c. to $1.35 per yard.

Domestic Department has bargains lately offered by Jobbers owing to the dullness of the trade, fully 15 per cent. less than can be bought for now. We will give the advantage to customers so long as it lasts. Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Table Linens, Crashes, all bargains at the prices asked.

Notions and Hosiery Department has everything asked for at guaranteed prices. We have a good real Kid Glove, 5 Hooks, for $1, and one for $1.25, warranted. We will take back every pair that proves defective until the ladies get suited.

McGINLEY & CO.,
42 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.

UNDERWEAR.

Men's in all grades, from 35c. to $4.50 a piece. Ladies', white and red from 35c. to $2.50. Children's, white, red and grey, 15c. to $1.50.

GENTS' FINE NECK WEAR!

The Latest Styles in all the New Shades, Wide Stripes, Large Dots and Party Shades.

KNIT JACKETS!

Men's, Ladies' and Boys', in the following Shades: Black, Brown, Blue, Garnet, Green, Gray, Drab and Scarlet, from 75c. to $5.00.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS!

Men's and Boy's, Laundried and Unlaundried, in white and colored.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Fur, Kid, Castor Cloth, Wool, Buck, Sheep and Dog Skin, Lined and Unlined

Rubber Coats from $2.00 to $6.00. Umbrellas from 50c. to $8.00.

A. W. LEE,
THE GENTS' FURNISHER,
14 N. Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

Do not forget to call on

WIESNER,

THE POPULAR JEWELER,

NO. 159 BROAD STREET,

TRENTON.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS

Attended to

AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

MATHIAS MILLER. JOHN HARTMAN.

MILLER & HARTMAN,

FURNITURE DEALERS

AND

UPHOLSTERERS,

CORNER OF WARREN AND FRONT STS.,

TRENTON, N. J.

ALL FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED.

All orders promptly attended to.

Enlargement!

Having enlarged our STORE and increasing our CAPACITY greatly, we are offering

SPECIAL BARGAINS in all DEPARTMENTS.

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT is replete with the *season's novelties at attractive prices.*

OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT, as usual, is full of bargains.
FOR LINEN TOWELS our prices range from 6c. to $1.
LINEN NAPKINS can be had at 75c. per dozen, also to $4.
TABLE LINENS begin at 18c. and range as high as $4.
BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND QUILTS at our popular prices, beginning at $1 each for Comfortables and $1.50 per pair for Blankets.
CANTON FLANNELS are cheap—7c., 8c., 12½c.
WOOL FLANNELS, in all colors and plaids, 12½c. up.
SHAWL DEPARTMENT shows full line—Long Square and Shoulder Shawls—also Skirts from 50c. to $5 each.
HOSIERY COUNTERS show "Underwear for all" at lowest prices.
MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS are always cheap with us, and we have all widths in Brown and White.

BAUMGARTNER & TINDALL,

17 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.

"NEW YORK STORE."

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Pianos and Organs

At Winkler's Piano Manufactory,

141 N. WARREN STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

Pianos and Organs $30 and upwards.

THEN AND NOW.

EFFIE M. LANE.

A grandame, crooning a melody low,
A quaint, weird song of the long ago,
To a sleeping child on a summer's day,
When the air was perfumed with new-mown hay.

A time-worn face with snow-white hair,
A face grief-lined and furrowed with care,
A form that is bent with the burden of years,
And eyes that are humid with unshed tears.

The voice that is singing is trembling and low,
And the words of the song fall sadly and slow
From her shriveled lips, and her withered hands
Have almost numbered the hour-glass sands.

She rocks the cradle and sings the song
Till the twilight shadows are lengthening long,
And a far away look creeps into her eyes
As the sunset's glory fades in the skies.

* * * * * * * *

A woman stands by a moss-grown mound,
Where the myrtle and daisies have covered the ground,
And thinks of the days in the long ago
As she croons a melody quaint and low.

Again the heat of a summer's day,
Again the perfume of new-mown hay;
But low in the grave the grandame is sleeping,
And the woman that sings is sadly weeping.

For the Bucks County Gazette.

A SUMMER TRIP TO HADDAM, CONN.

BY HAROLD ROBINSON.

From earliest childhood I had heard much concerning "the Haddams." The oft-repeated anecdote of the annoyed traveler by steamer awakened by the frequent cry of "Haddam, East Haddam, Middle Haddam," and so on, *ad infinitum*, and his benignant wish concerning them all, is known by every one. But, levity aside, the place really has a historic interest, and many a distinguished name is borne by men who first entered the world in this quaint old town. Journeying thitherward during the past summer I was charmed with the attractions of Haddam, and from a few meagre, ancient records have obtained some scraps of information concerning its earlier days.

Haddam was incorporated as a town in 1668, although it was settled in 1662 by twenty-eight young men, daring, adventurous souls, who emigrated from Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor. Their names still live on the page of history. Ackley, Arnold, Bailey, Brainard, Brooks, Clarke, Cone, Gates, Shaler, two Spencers, two Smiths, Ventres, Wells, Bates, Butler, Cofbe, Dibble, Ganes, Harmison, Jones, Luxford, Parents, Piper, Stannard, Webb and Wyatt. Many of these names are still borne by residents of the town. The deed obtained from the Indians comprised all the territory from the straits, six miles east and west from the river, extending to Chester meadow, except "Thirty Mile Island," (Haddam Island,) and forty acres at Pattaquonk," (Chester,) "Twenty Mile Island," (Lord's Island,) and some lands on the east side of the river. The land was purchased for thirty coats, or about one hundred dollars—the valuation at that time. The boundaries now are Middletown on the north, Durham on the west, Killingworth and Chester on the south, and the river as eastern boundary line, except in the case of Haddam Neck, a portion of land four miles in length, and four miles across on the north, coming to a point at the mouth of Salmon river. East Haddam belonged to what was called Haddam Society until the year 1700. The Indians remained upon their reservation for many years. The names Indian Hollow and Indian Brook, in Haddam Neck, are suggestive of former days. There is no Indian name for Haddam. That name is said to have been derived from Haddam or Hadham in England, for the early colonists clung tenderly to old associations. There are, however, reminders of the aboriginals in the names of some districts. Higganum, the northern portion of the town, was formerly called "Higganompos." "Cockaponset" is now known as Neponset, or Punset. The word Connecticut was once spelled Quonektacut, and had two meanings. One was the Long river, and the other River of Pines, from the pine forests which grew upon its banks. A portion of one of these still remains in the lower part of the town.

The chronicles of the olden time states that a bear was killed in Haddam in 1754, which weighed 12 score! There is now to be seen in the southern district a cavern among the rocks called Bear's Cave. Whether bears really made their rendezvous at that point, or imagination deemed it a proper place for them to live, tradition saith not. There was crime even in the good old days which elderly people like to speak of in comparison with the degenerate present. The terse, ancient record states that "Thomas Starr stabbed Samuel Cornwall, his nephew, on the 26th of July, and was executed at Haddam, on June 14th of the following year." We are not told what year. Perhaps this deed suggested the jail. At all events, that is an institution of the town, and has had many occupants since it was built.

Haddam is a half-shire town, sharing with Middletown the honor of holding the courts of Middlesex county. The court house is of granite, and was built in 1829. The county lawyers never liked the "half and half" business. Before the days of the Connecticut Valley Railroad the limbs of the law were obliged to depend upon the tender mercies of the stage coach, and the penances they underwent in those times made them look with disfavor upon the court session in Haddam. There was no hotel worthy of the name in the place, and they were obliged to find accommodations wherever they could. A few years since there was an anecdote in the Editor's Drawer of *Harper's Magazine*, setting forth the difficulties of the case, somewhat after this manner:

A lawyer complained bitterly of the inconveniences he endured, saying that he was obliged to get his meals at one house, lodge at another, and keep his horse at still another place. Whereupon a brother lawyer rallied him, inquiring if he expected to occupy the same room with his horse.

Formerly the principal sources of wealth in Haddam were the quarries. The first one was opened in a hill on Haddam Neck, in 1762. One-half mile south of this is Shaler's quarry. On the west side of the river one was opened in 1794. "Of this quarry it is worthy to remark that the stone range exactly with the stone in the oldest quarry on the Neck, which has given rise to an opinion that the beds extend under the river." Other quarries soon followed, and a thriving business was carried on many years. In 1836 one hundred and fifty men were employed in stone-cutting; the granite sold at from ten to twenty cents per foot, and was carried to New York, Savannah and New Orleans. From sixty to seventy thousand dollars worth of stone were annually exported. Several vessels sailed regularly from these shores laden with stone for various ports, and their captains were natives of this town. Some of the present inhabitants look back with loving remembrance upon the memories of Captains Ira Shaler, Josephus Shaler, George Cone, Chatfield Russell, Nehemiah Dickinson. Timothy Shailer, Selden Tyler, and Harvey Shailer.

So ship-building was a natural sequence, although we read of a sloop being launched at Higganum landing as early as 1754. In 1815, four brigs were launched from Haddam, and two schooners, one of 745 tons, and one of 110 tons. The place presents many advantages for business of this kind. There were at one time seven shipyards in the town. Sloops General Brainerd, Harmony, Julia Ann, Herald, Union, and schooners Ella, Grace Caroline and Gazette are a few of the crafts which had their origin in the above mention shipyards.

But these were not the only industries. Nature had supplied the place with streams for mill privileges. The largest and most noted of these is Higganum river in the district of that name. Field's Statistical Account of Middlesex County, published in 1819, says, "This river has three branches, the northern rising in Middletown, the middle in the northeast extremity of Killingworth, and the southern in the western part of Haddam. These unite one-half mile from the Connecticut, and form one of the best stands for a large manufacturing establishment to be found in the county or State. In the course of twenty-five rods the water falls thirty-one feet, and the fall might be considerably increased by means of a dam. In this distance the whole stream may be used three times, and in the last instance, in which the fall is the greater, there is always a sufficiency of water for the run of stones. To this spot the river is navagable for boats. 'On this site a mill has been erected within a few months, containing three run of stones, and an oakum factory: and one of the other sites has been improved several years ago for a clothier's works. It is probable that other mills or factories will be erected here at no very distant period, and that a village will be raised up in the neighborhood. Were heavy machinery placed here, light machinery might be turned by branches of Higganum river, within a little distance. In addition to these advantages, this stand is favorably situated in regard to public roads, and can be more easily supplied with fuel than most manufacturing stands in this part of the county."

The divine saw with prophetic vision. The Higganum Manufacturing Corporation is a factory of huge proportions, turning out a vast number of agricultural implements of all kinds, and sending them to every quarter of the globe. A fine dam has been constructed in recent years, which supplies the needed motive power. Next in importance is the firm of Scoville Brothers, manufacturers of hoes for Southern planters. This has become a large and profitable business within a comparatively few years. But one of the original firm still survives. On the same stream a feld-spar factory was started not many years since, but it has been purchased by the Scovilles, and added to their works. Formerly a grist-mill was in active operation on this little river, but it is now used as a manufactory for library lamps. An oakum factory and a carding mill are things of the past. Henry G. Hubbard, of Middletown, has a large cotton factory for making warps for suspenders, on the same stream. Hayden & Co., also have a handsome factory a short distance below. At the foot of a lofty hill, south of all these factories, there is another mill stream. Years ago there was a tan-yard in this vicinity. A building was put up here which has served various purposes. First, umbrellas, then billiard cloths, next balmoral skirts were manufactured there, and finally it was converted into a button factory, manufacturing buttons from vegetable ivory. The partners of the firm were Captain Noah Dickinson and a Mr. Skaats. The firm was dissolved in course of time, although the business was carried on for some months afterward by Captain Dickinson & Sons, until the building was unfortunately destroyed by fire: it has never been rebuilt. A grist-mill once stood on what is known as Beaver Meadow Brook, one of the sources of Mill Creek, which feeds the Connecticut below Arnold's station. Attached to the grist-mill was a carding mill. There are no traces of these left. Beyond these, on the same stream, is now a saw mill, owned by Mr. John Odber, which does an extensive business. Another saw mill at Higganum is in active operation. At Mill Creek have been formed various enterprises. A grist-mill and saw-mill were run there for many years. The business of olden time has been superseded by a steam saw-mill, which does a fair business. Another has been put up in the west district, called Turkey Hill, and still another in the district of Tylerville. The stream called Roaring Brook is the last one used for manufacturing purposes in the town, *i. e.*, last in number, not in date. On this stream formerly stood a saw-mill, a few relics of which still remain. The old clothier's mill, which stood near it in former days, has passed from mortal view. Dr. Field, in 1836, speaks of five grist-mills, eight saw-mills, two fulling mills, and seven tanneries. Time has changed these figures, as it does all things.

In former times vast quantities of wood were exported; and even at this day there is a thriving traffic in that line, many monarchs of the wood being laid low every winter, and converted into ties, firewood, rails, &c., and sold to D. M. Beardsley & Co., who have a wharf at the river side, opposite Goodspeed's Landing, where vessels are laden with the spoils of the forest.

The river was well stocked with salmon and shad within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Haddam Island had once a famous shad fishery, but that has been discontinued, as well as some others below it, for the fish are fast decreasing in numbers, and each year the business becomes less profitable. Query—What will the Connecticut Legislature—the shad-eaters—do about it?

A galaxy of shining names belongs to Haddam. Here some of the sons of fame have spent a portion of their lives. Hezekiah Brainerd was chosen clerk of the House of Representatives in May, 1721, and speaker for three following sessions. The next year he was elected to the council, where he held a seat until his death, May 24th, 1727, in the forty-sixth year of his age. An honorable record, truly, but it has been surpassed by that of his son, Rev. David Brainerd, Apostle to the Indians. His life is remarkable for its purity and holiness. Like Enoch of old, "he walked with God." And yet he was expelled from Yale College for the most trivial offense (if it be worthy of such a name.) He ventured to say that he thought a certain professor had no more religion than a chair. (Possibly there are some men in the world at the present day who are as badly off as that.) But he was overheard, the authorities took fright, thinking that the college might be endangered by such freedom of speech, and was invited to leave. Such illiberal treatment does not seem to have embittered him at all, and he soon afterward entered his life-work with zeal and ardor. He was the grandson of a minister, his mother being Dorothy Hobart, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, who was installed pastor of the church in Haddam in November, 1700. Mr. Hobart was then in his seventieth year. The historian states that "he attended church in the forenoon, received the sacrament, and during the intermission expired sitting in his chair." I do not know how long his pastorate was. David Brainerd was born April 20th, 1718. He was the third son of the family. He lived in a humble home near the river. The site of the dwelling house is still pointed out, but there is naught of it left save a few stones. It is on land now owned by Clinton B. Davis, Treasurer of the Higganum Manufacturing Corporation. It is said to have been a "one-story building, forty by thirty feet, with a portico by the south door." Another house has since been built on its foundations, but that, too, has passed away.

David Brainerd commenced his labors among the Indians at a place called Kaunaumeek, near Kinderhook. From there he went to the Forks of the Delaware, near the line of New York and Pennsylvania. His greatest success was among the Indians at Crossweekoing, near Freehold, in New Jersey. Overcome by his arduous labors in the work of the ministry, he traveled into New England for the benefit of his health. He died at the house of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, in Northampton, Mass., October 10th, 1747, in the thirtieth year of his age. His brother John succeeded him in the missionary field.

It is not our purpose to give a history of the churches in Haddam. We can only enumerate them and allude to some of their most noted pastors. The old Congregational church in the centre of the village was demolished a number of years since. Rev. David Dudley Field was one of the eminent pastors of this church. He was born at Guilford, Conn. He graduated from Yale College in 1802, preached in Haddam many years until April 11th, 1818, when he went to Stockbridge, Mass. He was succeeded by Rev. John Marsh, the great temperance advocate. A minister's salary in those days was seven hundred dollars, and it was considered liberal too. The first church built in the town was of the Congregational denomination, and was erected in 1673 or 1674. This gave place to another of more modern style. Another of the same denomination is in Higganum. Two Baptist churches have been built. the first in 1793. That is now gone, but another of later date stands near the river. There are two Methodist churches on the west side of the river. One is now but seldom used for religious services. The first Methodist church was built in 1795. The other churches belonging to the town now are a Methodist and Congregational on Haddam Neck, and an Episcopal chapel in Neponset.

Other famous sons of Haddam are Gen. Alexander Shaler, now residing in New York, whose record during the war of the rebellion is remembered with pride by his townsmen. Captain Jonathan Cone, of Bristol, Penn., the successful steamboat captain, running elegant steamers between that port and Philadelphia, and concerned in various business enterprises, points lovingly to Haddam as his birthplace. Capt. Charles T. Russell of whom more will be said hereafter, is also a native of this town. Hon. Samuel Arnold (now deceased) Democratic member of Congress for two years, is also a well remembered individual. He was fond of power and used all that he possessed in town affairs.

In 1878 the world renowned sons of Dr. Field, in order to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their parents' marriage, Oct. 31st, 1828, formed the idea of commemorating the old spot where their father had ministered long years before. Accordingly they purchased the site of the old church and turned it into a park. This was not quite so large a plot of ground as they desired for such a purpose, and in addition to it they bought what is popularly known as Isinglass Hill, from the quantities of mica found upon its rocks. These two plots were dedicated as a park with appropriate ceremonies. A great multitude assembled on that occasion. Dean Stanley was at the time a guest of Cyrus W. Field. It was expected that both those august personages would be present at the ceremonies. Owing to previous engagement neither of them put in an appearance however. Several persons would have been highly flattered had they known that they were mistaken by some for those celebrities. It is whispered that one of the Fields observed on that memorable day that Haddam was a capital place to visit. Possibly he might not like it as a permanent residence.

The scenery of the place is surpassingly beautiful. The high hills crowned with forest trees, emerald in summer, rainbow-hued in autumn, guard the peaceful valley upon the blue and winding river. Many a silvery stream and wooded dell embellished with ferns are within this amphitheatre. Elegant residences abound. It would make this article too long were I to specify them all. I can only mention two or three of special interest. A stranger cannot but notice the mansions of Hezekiah Scoville, surviving member of the firm of Scoville Brothers, and of James C. Walkley former President of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., and Connecticut Valley R. R., and also that of Captain Charles T. Russell, of the firm of C. T. Russell & Co., Liverpool, England. The latter makes Haddam his summer home, returning to England in the autumn. His liberal hand has scattered many blessings on his native place, and each season witnesses some new improvement suggested by him. The majority of the inhabitants are staid, quiet and conservative. They love to travel the old road wherein their fathers walked. Consequently the calm of the place is almost unbroken save occasionally by the sound of the court-house bell. A dreamy atmosphere it is to dwell in; a sort of *dolce far niente* spirit wraps one round with its enthralling power.

Such was our impression of the grand, ancient town after a hasty glance. Our sketch is necessarily very imperfect, but we must leave for the pen of the historian what the pencil of the tourist has failed to describe.

OUR FIRST GREAT WRITER.—To this period, between the years 1789 and 1815, Washington Irving, our first eminent name in literature, belongs. This is not the place to enter into an analysis of Irving's genius, but it may be fairly said that while in feeling he was a thorough American, in literature he was a cosmopolitan. His easy style, the tinge of romance, and the mingling of the story-teller and the antiquarian remind us of his great contempory, Walter Scott. In his quiet humor and genteel satire, we taste the flavor of Addison. In the charming legends with which he has consecrated the beauties of the Hudson River valley, and thrown over that beautiful region the warm light of his imagination, we find the genuine love of country and of home. In like manner we perceive his historical taste and patriotism in the last work of his life, the biography of his namesake, but he wrought as well with the romance of Spain and of England. He was too great to be colonial: he did not find enough food for his imagination in the America of that day to be thorougly American. He stands apart, a great gift from America to English literature, but not a type of American literature, itself. He had imitators and friends, whom it has been the fashion to call a school, but he founded no school, and he died as he had lived, alone. He broke through the narrow trammels of colonialism himself, but the colonial spirit hung just as heavily upon the feeble literature about him.—*Henry Cabot Lodge, in May Atlantic.*

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes about gloves: "The fashionable whim, in virtue of which gentlemen in the evening appear in society ungloved, has destroyed one of the few manufactures which does not break up the operative's home. The masculine hand is now only gloved in the morning and at race courses. A strong kind of old fashioned *gant cavalier* is alone permissible. It is the glove which appears as an accessory in many of Vandyke's portraits, and which was worn by Louis XIII., when he went to hunt. Ladies have only renounced white kid gloves. In paying visits of ceremony they may don white Swedish gloves, with their heraldic bearing painted or embroidered on the back of the hand near the wrist. The glove now follows in tint, evening as well as morning, the color of the dress, or harmonizes with it. At the old court of France ladies only were gloved in riding or travelling. The glove in society was a device of Josephine to hide the coarse arms of a Marshal's wife who had been a laundress. The Duchesse d'Angoule had an old fashioned prejudice against gloves. But the veins were prominent in the backs of her hands, and rings, of which jewels she was fond, accentuated this ugliness: so she wore lace mittens. In Louis Phillippe's time the waltz and the polka dances rendered gloves obligatory."

A STORY OF THACKERAY.—One day he was walking along Wych street, a kind of slum thoroughfare leading to Drury Lane, when he passed a group of dirty little Arabs. One little female tatterdemalion looked up at him as he passed, and then called out to her younger brother: "Hi, Archie! d'you know who him is? He's Becky Sharp." Thackeray was astounded. On inquiry he found that the little thing was the child of an actress, who had gradually come down to sewing trousers for cheap tailors. Thackeray found the poor woman in a garret, boiling potatoes for dinner. She had not been able to get the whole of Vanity Fair, but only a few odd parts. Thackeray sent her a complete set, and something to give her a relish to her dinner of potatoes. "By Jove!" said Thackeray to a friend, "strange as it may seem, that little incident gave me more pleasure than if I had received a complimentary letter from his Grace, the Duke of Devonshire. When your name gets down into the slums, that means fame: you have touched bottom."

THE FIRST TOMATOES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—It is stated that many years ago a Bermudian was so unfortunate as to be imprisoned for some offense, in the jail at York, Pa. One day he planted some seeds he had in his possession in the jail in the jail yard. About the time the plants blossomed his sentence expired and he left the town. The jailer's wife was interested in the plants and watched their growth. A small bright red fruit appeared on the vines, and all persons were cautioned against touching the fruit as it was considered poisonous. One day the Bermudian returned and seeing the love apple matured called for pepper, salt and vinegar, with which he seasoned some of the apples, which to the horror of the jailer's wife, he proceeded to eat with a relish. He quieted the woman's fear by explaining the nature of the vegetable. The precious seeds of the remaining tomatoes were carefully distributed among the neighbors, and so the cool, delicious tomato so on became a common garden vegetable.—*Bermuda Letter Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale, says that the prevalence of religious skepticism and disbelief is by no means confined to communities in which newspapers and magazines abound, but is manifest in the furthest frontier settlements. He thinks that the concentration of attention upon the study of material nature, the wondrous inventions and improvements, the increase of material comfort and prosperity, are among the influences which have indirectly produced the existing state of things. The direct inculcation of the truth of Christianity, in his opinion, especially as to the need and way of salvation, is the most powerful means of reformation.

Those persons who have attained to eminence in any vocation of life have followed a uniform course, that of earnest work and unwearied application. None are truly happy but those who are busy; for the only real happiness lies in useful work of some kind, either of the hand or head, so long as over-exertion of either is avoided. It should be the aim of every one to be employed. If all the men and women were kept at some useful employment there would be less sorrow and wickedness in the world.

Speckled Moon, a Pawnee Indian chief, has seventeen wives. They will keep his wig warm.

REMINISCENCES OF W. D. HOWELLS' YOUTH.

It is well known that Mr. Joseph A. Howells, the elder brother of the novelist, resides at the old Howells homestead in Jefferson. He is editor of the *Sentinel*, and is assisted by his son, Mr. William D. Howells, 2d in its management. In addition to the paper he also holds the postmastership of the town, owns a large country store, and seems to be the referee and adviser of half the village. In speaking of his brother recently, Mr. Howells said: "Will never had what might be called a pleasant boyhood. His life, up to the time of his leaving Jefferson, was sombre, and not at all such a one as most boys would wish. The early age at which he was placed at work, cut off, in a large degree, his association with others of his years, and thenceforth his companionship was mostly with men. The strong literary bent which he soon developed made him care more for his books than for people, and almost his entire recreation was found in his studies. Soon after he began to publish sketches in the *Sentinel* he became disheartened, as the village critics were disposed to be somewhat harsh in their judgment. One man was so displeased with one of Will's articles that he answered him, and there was for a short time a battle of words between them. In the end the boy wrote a piece of poetry, very satirical, taking off his critic, and though the verses did their perfect work, still their style was one so foreign to the gentle nature of the young author that his feelings were in the end more hurt by them than were those of the person against whom they were directed." The force of this incident is well shown in Mr. Howells' works, for in none of them is the first touch of sarcasm discernible, and while they are not lacking in a bright healthy humor, it is invariably of that innocent character which, while it amuses, does not wound.

From his graphic portrayal of character and incident, it is generally supposed that Mr. Howells' novels are more or less biographical, but his brother says that he is unable to find a scene in any one of them in which he recognizes the author. In a short story published in the *Atlantic* he describes the buying of a family horse, and with this exception there is scarcely to be found even a trace of his experience as a family man, and while he does not introduce his own personality, he studiously avoids portraying that of his friends. 'Squire Hubbard, in "A Modern Instance," was a combination of two old Jefferson lawyers, neither of them especially distinguished, and to neither of them was the character particularly true.

"My brother," said Mr. Howells, "is a close observer of human nature, and he treasures up traits of character which he finally works up into a kind of mosaic, but he never puts a man bodily into a book."

"He never takes notes, and anything which chances to catch his fancy, is from the time of its observation indelibly stamped upon his mind. He is as systematic about his writing as a merchant about his business, and after breakfast he goes to his study and writes a given number of hours each day. When this is done, it is entirely off his mind, and he gives himself up to recreation. He has a keen sense of the ludicrous, and is particularly fond of frequenting entertainments where he can indulge in a good, hearty, restful laugh. He enjoys amusements with a relish equal to the thoroughness with which he does his work."

Mr. Howells says that the literary taste of the family cannot be traced to any particular ancestor. The novelist's grandfather was a Welsh woollen manufacturer who possessed a good education, though not a collegiate one. The grandmother was the daughter of an English Quaker. She was highly educated and a woman of great force. When she married out of the Society of Friends, she was disowned by them, though she always kept her dress and wore the quaint caps of the Quaker matron. The mother of Mr. Howells was a woman of good mind and fine attainments, but not one who either added to, or took from the literary tendency of the family. She was the mother of eight children, five sons and three daughters, seven of whom are still living. The two elder daughters are keeping house for their father, who is United States Consul at Toronto. The younger daughter, Anne, is married to Mr. Frechette, the poet laureate of Canada. Mrs. Frechette's writings are most poetical, and descriptive of travel. Her letters from Canada are familiar to the reading public, and were she to cultivate her talents as assiduously as does her brother, there is no doubt but that she might win a lasting reputation as a writer. All the family have inherited much of the ability that has made William D. Howells famous, but none of them have his wonderful versatility.—*The Cleveland Leader.*

The numbers of *The Living Age* for April 28th and May 5th contain Lord Lawrence and the Mutiny, *Fortnightly*; Isaiah of Jerusalem, and the Land of Promise: a Fable, by Lord Lytton, *Nineteenth Century*: Autobiographies, Madame Roland, *Blackwood*; Richard Crashaw, *Cornhill*: Sketches in the Malay Peninsula, *Leisure Hour*. Content, *Spectator*. Mrs. Carlyle, *Athenæum*: with instalments of "No New Thing," "The Ladies Lindores," and "The Wizard's Son," and the usual amount of poetry. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low: while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with the *Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.—Scene: Beneath the apple tree just back of the house. Farmer grinding his scythe, small boy doing the circular work at the grindstone crank. Sudden flutter of starched skirts around the corner of the house. "Oh, good morning, sir!" from a bright eyed young lady. "Would you allow us to pick a few bunches of those daisies in a lot yonder? They are so lovely." "Yes'm: you can pick 'em—the hull lot on 'em if you like—and if you'll tear the pesky things up by the roots and rid the place of 'em I'll give you board and clothes for all summer." "Why, don't you admire daisies?" And the farmer laughed a most unæsthetic, ringing laugh that made the young lady feel as though she had struck something uncongenial.

There is a regular epidemic of mad dogs raging in Georgia, and nothing like it before was ever known. Cases of bites are given daily in the papers, and there have been several fatal results. Several hundred hogs, cows, &c., which have been bitten have been killed. The negroes own thousands of worthless curs, and thousands more travel in droves, killing sheep and chickens and sucking eggs. General alarm prevails, and the towns are passing dogs laws. A state law so stringent as to cause the slaughter of every dog in the State on which a tax is not paid is advocated by the press.

As cloud on cloud, as snow on snow, as the bird rests on the air and the planet rests on space in its flight—so do nations of men and their institutions rest on thoughts.—*R. W. Emerson.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

The Bucks County Gazette.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 10, 1883.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

—The Mayor of Milwaukee has issued an order that all drinking places in that city be closed at midnight.

—A "Civil Service Institute," or cramming establishment, is already under way at Washington for civil service candidates.

—A small glass boquet holder is made for the buttonhole, and can be half-filled with water. It is entirely invisible, and the flower placed in it remains fresh all day. The price is only ten cents.

—The effect of cheap publications, such as the Franklin Square and Seaside libraries, is said to increase rather than diminish the demand for the same works in more substantial and permanent shape.

—A writer in the *Edinburg Review* says that the accusation of sacrificing a young Christian child at Easter is one which Jews expect from time to time, and know to be the forerunner of persecution.

—The President has selected "Boston," "Atlanta" and "Chicago" as the names for the three new steel cruisers to be built for the Navy. These are good enough names and well arranged geographically.

—Probably the smallest tract of land ever conveyed by a separate deed was transferred in New York a few days ago. This lot was three quarters of an inch in width on Ninth avenue below Forty-seventh street. The consideration was $200.

—Thomas A. Edison and others, representing $2,000,000 capital, have filed articles of incorporation at Albany, of the Electric Railway Company of the United States. The object is "to develop electricity as a moter for the propulsion of railroad trains."

—Roselle, N. J., is the first small town lit with a "village plant" of Edison's electric lights. It consists of eight miles of wire, 500 lights in 35 houses, 150 street lamps, and several clusters of lights, all kept in operation by a 150 horse-power engine.

—It is said the Dukes jurors, at Uniontown, Pa., continue to receive threatening letters, but no violence has been offered to any of them. Dukes himself is still about the town, but keeps himself rather close, and is shunned by everybody who has any self-respect.

—The *Evening Telegraph* of Philadelphia is reported to have 2,000 obituary notices all ready for use, and notes collected for 10,000 more. A special writer devotes his time to collecting information about prominent people in different countries for use in that department.

—A Chicago lady who was anxious to have a dimple on her arm allowed an operation to be performed, and she accomplished her object at a cost of ten dollars. She describes it as the prettiest little dimple in the world, and the pain was less than vaccination, for it healed up within five days.

—There are 2,400 miles of railroad in operation in Brazil, and about 2,200 miles more in course of construction. Of this the Government owns 800 miles finished and 800 miles more building. The Government aids in the construction of private roads by guaranteeing 7 per cent interest on the capital.

—The combined efforts of four policemen were required to carry into the house of Commons on April 10 the petition in favor of closing public houses on Sunday—one of the largest documents of the kind ever presented to Parliament. It contained 590,332 signatures upon a continuous roll of paper, which was 4,832 yards long and weighed 350 pounds.

—The *Manhattan*, an illustrated monthly magazine, published in New York, comes out for May in new form and in purely literary character. We notice, particularly, "The Study of Hamlet," by Henry C. Pedder; "The Descendants of Louis Philippe," a poem by Edna Dean Proctor, and "The Noble Red Man in Brazil," by Frank D. Y. Carpenter.

—A few days since the passengers in one of the cars on a train from New York, just after passing Bergen cut, were greeted with excited and vociferous calls to stop the train from a lady who had dropped out of the window her satchel containing a pocket book and four diamond rings. The moral of this incident is double pointed. She should not have had four diamond rings, and should not have had the window open thereby creating annoyance and discomfort for those sitting behind her. Conclusion, served her right.

—Mr. George W. Cable, like all other authors, is once in a while made to feel the sharp goad of criticism. A writer in the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* attacks him quite savagely for having denationalized himself, so to speak. He has, it seems, laid aside the spectacles with which the traditional Southerner looks at the rest of the universe. This is an unpardonable offence in the eyes of the critic. Mr. Cable, he says, has been "pandering to the tastes of his Northern patrons and admirers;" and so his works of fiction are infused with a spirit of satire and ridicule against Southern civilization.

NEAL DOW ON PROHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, 5th mo., 7th, 1882.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—On seventh day I went to hear Neal Dow at Association Hall and while listening to him was impressed with the idea that the young people of this day cannot appreciate our feelings when we hear one who in old age comes to the work of reform as did the workers in the Anti-Slavery cause with earnestness and a total self-forgetfulness.

Neal Dow is seventy-nine years old, small in stature, clear complexioned, perfectly white hair and beard, and such a countenance as could only come from a pure, unselfish nature, who has devoted his life to good works. In speaking he is not an enthusiast as has been represented, but is earnest, deliberate and forcible.

He gave us a clear exposition of the workings of prohibition in some of the European provinces and in Maine. He says Maine, once the most degraded, impoverished and thriftless of states, is now one of the most prosperous, but not the richest, as he he has been quoted as saying. Mills have gone up and money enough in the banks to carry them on. Once there were seven distilleries in the town of Portland, now neither a distillery or a brewery in the state of Maine. What is brought in is smuggled, packed in barrels or boxes and marked "glass, this side up, with care."

Some say it is sold openly. In the rural districts and in Portland this is not true as will be shown by the various artifices practiced to hide it. In Portland there are three Sheriff's offices whose exclusive business is to ferret out on suspicion. These men are shrewd, keen-eyed men, earnest in their duty. One place they went, on finding none, they observed the women of the house looked an unnatural shape, they demanded the liquor on a threat of a personal search when she handed down from under her skirts two bottles of different kinds of liquor. At another house they observed a peculiar looking door, upon removing the panel was seen spigots communicating with cans in between the stairs back of this door and a rubber pipe plastered in the wall by which these cans were replenished. Some times they would find tin cans made to fit round the body with apartments to hold liquor. This is the way they sell liquor openly in Portland. He was very sorry to say in Bangor there was not such rigid regulations. And yet people say prohibition is a failure. He says prohibition must be brought about by political action, there is no other way to do it thoroughly. By means of literature, schools and agitation educate the people. The third party is not a necessity, but let those who desire prosperity for their people put no man in office who will not not work conscientiously for temperance.

When Fessenden was a young lawyer he was elected because he committed himself to the temperance work and under that has gone up steadily to the Senate of the United States. He says that was the way they did it in Maine and in that way we must do it in Pennsylvania.

In the European countries they do not want prohibition, because when established the working class will become property-holders and thus rise to a level with the land-holders and not wanting this, they prefer to keep them in subjection by liquor as the most ready way.

And so to a certain extent does the same feeling exist among the wealthy class here.

This seemed to me to be a telling argument to be used in the work. Take the rum away and there will not be so much difference in society.

On First day evening I went to the Green street Methodist church to hear him. There was some repetition of the evening before, but here especially his mission seemed to be urging the work into the churches and the importance of a consistent Christian life with regard to temperance. He said there was complaint of the non-attendence of the working classes at the churches. Burke, who was once a miner and afterward a member of Parliament, told the clergy he could tell them it was because of the inconsistency of professing Christians in their every day life.

He quoted from Wesley as being the first to utter strong sentiments in favor of temperance. I wish I could give the quotation, but I cannot. He was mistaken in thinking Wesley was the first, for Mohammed "commanded his followers to make no image of any living thing, to show mercy to the weak and orphaned, and kindness to brutes, to abstain from gambling, smoking tobacco, and from the use of strong drink."

S. H. PEIRCE.

PHIPPS CONVICTED.—The late Superintendent of the Philadelphia Almshouse, Ellis P. Phipps, was last week tried and convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, of the crime of forgery, committed during his term of office as Superintendent, in obtaining money from the City treasury by forging the names of contractors to warrants and receipts. This was the crime upon which alone he could be extradited from Canada, and consequently he was not arraigned on any of the charges of malfeasance in office. embezzlement and defalcation, with which his name has obtained so widespread a notoriety. Upon being arraigned in court here, it was found that some of the ablest lawyers in the city, not connected with the Republican party, were engaged as his counsel. These gentlemen have exhausted their ingenuity and legal resources, first, to break down the indictment and then to impeach the testimony for the prosecution; but on the first point they were overruled by the Court, and on the second point was defeated by the ability of the District Attorney. After the verdict of the jury was rendered, the counsel for the defence made the usual motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, upon which Judge Allison postponed the hearing for four days. This ends a case that has been before the public for nearly six months.

—The GAZETTE, 1 copy, 1 year, $1.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The Rev. Phillips Brooks writes from the Himalayas that he has not seen anything so high as those mountains since he last visited a certain ultra-ritualistic church in Boston.

—The trial of Mrs. Beauchamp, at Ridgely, Maryland, for poisoning her husband in December last, ended on Wednesday of last week with a verdict of not guilty. The jury were out three hours. The case had excited great interest.

—A noted "dude" has died in Philadelphia. He was a baboon at the Zoological Garden. His posture and gait were exactly like the current American imitation of the London swell's, and he showed just about enough intelligence to complete the likeness.

—There was a fight on Friday between Mexican troops and Apaches at Sucquacch Canon, 163 miles southeast of Hermosillo, resulting in the defeat of the Apaches, with a loss of twelve killed and a number wounded. Three soldiers were killed and five wounded.

—A little girl of seven years died in New York on Friday from the effects of skipping a rope. On Wednesday evening she told her mother that she had jumped the rope two hundred times, and her head ached. The doctor said she died of coma and conjestion of the brain. She was not a strong child.

—*Our Little Ones* for May is embellished with illustrations of the very highest order of merit. In design, engraving and printing are faultless. The stories and poems are written by authors who have long been successful caterers to the minds of youth. The magazine is edited by Olivar Optic and issued by the Russell Publishing Company, Boston. Terms, $1.50.

—Gustave Shiff, aged 53 years, an importer of French window glass, was killed by an elevator accident in New York on Friday. While he was in an elevator in a building at the corner of Nassau and Liberty street, the apparatus got out of order and the car began to ascend rapidly. He sprang out as it was passing the fifth floor, and was crushed to death between the car and the landing.

—Nine years ago, Annie Gsandter, a girl of fifteen, living at Milwaukee, began to help her father, who was a switch tender. She soon became so efficient that she was regularly employed, and for the past eight years she has had charge of seven important switches, which she has tended through all seasons. She goes on duty at six o'clock each morning, and remains until the same hour in the evening, when her father relieves her and takes charge through the night. They are employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, and occupy a cozy little building near their work. She receives $40 per month, and is supposed to be the only female switch tender in railway employ in this country

—The statistics of immigration to the United States during the month of March last are no less suggestive than surprising. One is prepared to learn that the greater number of immigrants hailed from Germany, but that the Teutons outnumbered all the others by four to one is a piece of news for which not many people will be prepared. No fewer than 14,759 Germans arrived in this country last month, and in view of such an outpouring as this, it is no wonder that Prince Bismarck regards the outgoing movement with disfavor and apprehension. It bids fair to depopulate the Fatherland if it goes on; and were it not to a considerable extent offset by the exceptional fertility of the German race, would already have made a serious reduction in the number of Emperor William's subjects.

—The coronation of the Czar, Alexander III., will, it is thought, be the grandest and most magnificent ceremony of this kind of the present country. Besides the festivities in the Kremlin, the great fetes for the people will be one of the most interesting parts of the coronation programme. The enormous Chodynski plains are now the scene of the most busy preparations. Booths, tents, barracks, and all other components of a great Russian fair are being erected, with stands for the spectators, and an imperial pavilion opposite to the Petroffsky Palace, from which the Czar and the court can survey the entire field and the populace at their amusement. At least 400,000 will be present. Drink and food for the people will be distributed from 120 decorated railway baggage cars, transformed into temporary bars and drawn up in one long row. Every guest will receive an earthenware jug, stamped with the imperial eagle and the date of the coronation, with which he can call for his beer and mead. The Masslennikoff factory at Moscow has furnished 400,000 of these jugs in different sizes and colors. Furthermore, every person will receive two meat pies, candies, dried fruits, and cakes.

—Some Paris cabmen not long since enjoyed a rare entertainment. A young American girl who had been insulted by the persistent annoyances of a member of the Legion of Honor whenever she appeared on the street, became so exasperated by his offensive attentions one day just as she was passing a cab-stand that she by a sudden impulse snatched one of the drivers' whips from its socket, and turning on her tormentor cut him sharply across the face with the lash. Being taken by surprise he started back and let fall his hat. As he stooped to pick it up she followed up her advantage, raining blow after blow upon his head and shoulders, so stunning and bewildering him that he was some time in discovering his lost headgear, every moment of which she employed to the best advantage. At last, catching his rescued hat he fled, followed by the laughter and jeers of the whole line of cabmen, who heartily sympathized with the brave young heroine of the scene. When the old cabman received back his whip he exclaimed, "Bravo, Mademoisell! That was well done!"

☞ The first real skin cure ever discovered was Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. It cures all rough and scaly skin diseases and makes the skin smooth and healthy. It is an ornament to any lady's toilet.

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

GOLDEN SAUCE.—Make a smooth boiled custard with the yolks of three eggs, half a cupful of sugar and a pint of milk. Flavor it to taste.

COOKIES.—Take one heaping cup of sugar, twelve tablespoonfuls of melted butter, six tablespoonfuls of hot water and one teaspoonful of soda. Mix quickly, with flour enough to roll; roll thin, and bake in quick oven on well-greased tins; keep in a stone jar.

SNOW PUDDING.—Dissolve half a box of gelatine over night in one and a half pints of warm water. The next morning add the whites of four eggs, two scant teacupfuls of powdered sugar and one teaspoonful of extract of vanilla. Beat the mixture for an hour, then turn it into a mould and set it upon ice. Serve with golden sauce.

CREAM CAKE.—One coffee-cupful of white sugar, four tablespoonsful of hot water to dissolve it, boil, without stirring, in a bright tin pan until it will crisp in water, like molasses candy. Just before it is done put in one-quarter teaspoonful of pure cream of tartar and a teaspoonful of essence of lemon, vanilla, or peppermint. When done, pour into a buttered pan, and when cool enough to handle, work like molasses candy until perfectly white; pull in strips of the thickness of your finger and cut in short pieces with the shears. Lay on buttered paper on plates.

LOAF CAKE.—Two quarts of sugar seven cupfuls of butter, six quarts of sifted flour, six pounds of fruit, one pint of wine, one pint of yeast, eight nutmegs, mace, twelve eggs, one quart of milk. It should be made at such an hour (being governed by the weather) as will give it time to get perfectly light by evening. It should stand about six hours in summer and eight in winter. Put in half the butter and eggs, and the milk, flavor and yeast, and beat thoroughly. In the evening add the remainder of the butter, rubbing it with the sugar, the rest of the eggs, and the spice. Let the cake rise again until morning; then add the fruit. Put in deep pans, and let rise about half an hour. Bake from two to three hours in a slow oven.

CREAM A LA VERSAILLES.—One quart of milk, half a cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract, half a teaspoonful of salt, seven eggs, two tablespoonfuls of water. Put the sugar in a small frying pan and stir until a very light brown. Add the water, stir a moment longer, and mix with the milk. Beat the eggs and salt with a spoon. Add this mixture and the vanilla to the milk. Butter a two-quart charlotte russe mould lightly, and put the custard in it. Put the mould into a basin of warm (not hot) water and bake slowly until the custard is firm in the centre. It should take forty minutes; but if the oven is quite hot it will be done in thirty minutes. Test by putting a knife down into the centre, for if the custard is not milky, it is done. Set away in a cold place until serving time. It must be ice cold when eaten. Turn out on a flat dish and pour caramel seed overit.

HOW CANADA OBTAINED ITS NAME.—The origin of the word Canada is curious enough. The Spaniards visited that country previous to the French, and made partial searches for gold and silver, and finding none they often said among themselves, "A can na da" (there is nothing here.) The Indians watched closely, learned the sentence and its meaning. After the departure of the Spaniards the French arrived, and the Indians, who wanted none of their company, and supposed they were also Spaniards come on the same errand, were anxious to inform them that their labor was lost by tarrying in that country, and frequently repeated to them the Spanish sentence, "A can nada." The French, who knew as little of Spanish as the Indians, supposed this incessantly-recurring sound was the name of the country, and gave it the name of Canada, which it has born ever since.

—The story is told of Mrs. Croly ("Jennie June,") that was intrusted by her mother with her entire living, $12,000, to invest. By the failure of the bank the amount was lost. Mrs. Croly made no mention of the loss to her mother, but set to work to replace the sum from her own earnings, meanwhile regularly paying the interest. In several years the heroic task was completed.

"Rough on Rats."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

—The brick house on Letitia street, Philadelphia, known as the Penn Mansion, has been purchased by a number of gentlemen who propose to remove it and set it up again on some site where it will be safe from future disturbance. The plan most in favor is to place it in the Zoological Gardens, where John Penn's house still stands on its original site. It was so well built that the walls can now be taken down in sections several feet square. When the exterior has been rehabilitated the interior will be restored as nearly as may be to the condition in which it was when Penn occupied it.

ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL.
The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and completed restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

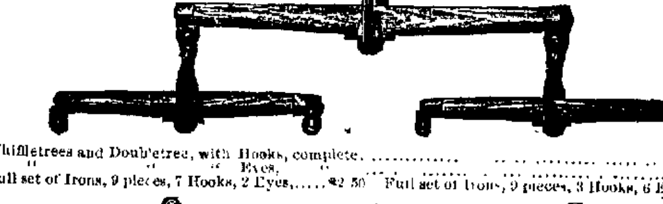
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Vare's Self-Adjusting Hooks
FOR WAGONS, CARTS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE only devise ever invented for the purpose, and its simplicity and practicability commends it to all persons using horses, farmers especially have long needed Hooks of this kind, as the old style ones comes unhooked, and if a whiffletree is broken the farmer is compelled to quit work, however busy the season or important the work, and ride miles and wait hours to have a new one made and the irons attached. The old-fashioned hooks and staples, or clips and rings, also weaken the whiffletrees and leave projections beyond the traces which injure peach and other fruit trees, and break down corn, and the centre hook being attached to the rear instead of in front of the whiffletree, causes it to work stiff and chafe the horses shoulders. In the new devise all these objections are overcome as they do not come unfastened, and in case of breakage the farmer can soon make a whiffletree and attach the hooks himself. The traces being flush with the ends of the whiffletree, there is no injury to either fruit trees or corn, and the centre hooks being attached in front allows the whiffletree to work with perfect ease, thereby preventing any sore shoulders to horses. In a word it is safe, and simple, has no spring to rust or get out of order.

DURABLE, CHEAP AND SELF-ACTING.

PRICE LIST.



Whiffletrees and Doubletree, with Hooks, complete ... $3 50
" " " Eyes, ... 3 25
Full set of Irons, 9 pieces, 7 Hooks, 2 Eyes ... $2 50
Full set of Irons, 9 pieces, 3 Hooks, 6 Eyes ... 2 25
Whiffletree and Hooks, complete ... $1 00
Whiffletree Hook and Eyes, complete ... 87½
No. 1 Whiffletree Hook ... each, 35
" 2 " ... 40
" 3 Doubletree " ... 50
No. 1 Eye Clips for Whiffletree ... per pair, 35
No. 2 Eye for Doubletree ... 30
No. 3 " ... 35
No. 1 Trace Hook for light Wagons, 35
No. 2 Trace Hook for heavy Wagons, 40
No. 3 Trace Hook for extra heavy Wagons, 50
SCREW.
Back Chain Hooks, for Carts, each 20
Tug and Breech Hooks, for Carts, each, 15
Eyes for Back Chains, for Carts, each, 12
Breast Chain Hooks for Wagons, each, 10

JOHN A. VARE,
PATENTEE AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
NO. 110 NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A GREAT POINT IN
OUR CLOTHING
is the fact that it is not stuffed up with padding and wadding and yet fits well.

FOR STYLE AND FIT
OUR READY-MADE CLOTHING IS UNEQUALED
AND THE PRICES ARE LOW.

Our advent on Chestnut Street seems to have excited some alarm among our competitors, if we can judge from the Unheard-of Mark-Downs which have been sprung on the public. But, in spite of this, our rapidly increasing trade assures us that we have struck the right vein.

AND OUR NEW STORE IS A GRAND SUCOESS.

JACOB REED'S SONS,
LEADING AND OLDEST CLOTHIERS,
920 and 922 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

Notwithstanding the bold assertions of certain clothiers, concerning their goods and prices, the undisputable fact remains, that

BARWIS,
The "Nobby" Tailor,
Stands pre-eminently ahead of them all in prices, and accuracy of fit.
129 N. GREENE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.

We would Like You to Try a
5 LB. CADDY OF OUR TEA,
AT $2.00.
YOU WILL BE SURPRISED WITH ITS FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.
MARTINDALE & JOHNSON,
Tenth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

EYE GLASSES
AND
SPECTACLES
OF THE
FINEST QUALITY.
A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
GEORGE F. APPLEGATE,
WATCHMAKER,
Broad St., opposite Court House, Trenton, N. J.

THE HOLIDAYS
AT LANING'S
NEW
Boot and Shoe Store,
CORNER WARREN AND PERRY ST.,
OPPOSITE ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,
TRENTON, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL DOLL GIVEN WITH EVERY PAIR OF SHOES.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits," our motto.
Call and examine for yourself.
LANING'S,
Corner Warren and Perry Streets, Trenton, N. J.

$173.75 for a SQUARE or UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, with Stool, Book and Music. ☞ Only $30 for an Eight Stop, Sub-Bass and Octave-Coupler ORGAN. Chapel Organs $65, Pipe Organs $94. OTHER BARGAINS fully described in Illustrated Catalogue which is sent FREE with full particulars.
☞ VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.
Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

JESSE O. THOMAS,
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Gazette Office, BRISTOL, PA.

YOU SHOULD TRY, LADY
CAMELIA'S SECRET OF YOUTH & BEAUTY, for the complexion. It covers marks left by Small Pox, Freckles, Tan, etc. It is cheaper than any other preparation. A beautiful Palatte presented to each purchaser. Ask your druggist for it.

THE PLACE TO BUY
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
And all the Popular Patent Medicines, is at
YOUNG'S DRUG STORE,
55 BATH STREET.
Our Motto—Purity and Accuracy.
A full line of Chipman and Nice's Mixed Paints and Colors. Guaranteed pure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE! CURTAINS!
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
AT LOW PRICES!

We are now prepared to show the largest stock of [illegible] offered in this city.

Our workshops and salesrooms have been enlarged to more than double their former capacity.

Owing to our stock of Parlor, Dining Room, Bed Room and other Furniture being so very large, we wish to reduce it, and will sell it as season at unusually low prices.

To those in want of any of our Goods who do not intend visiting the city, we will, on application, send our book of plates and price list. The plates in this book are of Furniture in general use and not of our expensive special designs which are seldom allowed to go out of our hands. Goods packed and delivered at the depot in this city WITHOUT CHARGE.

TRYMBY, REHN & CO.,
1217 & 1221 MARKET STREET,
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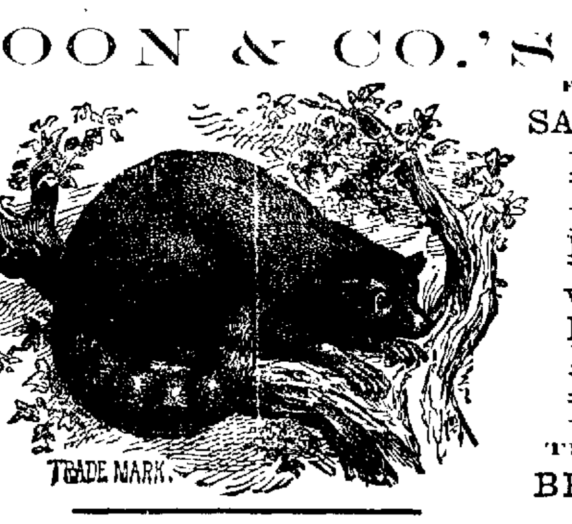
COON & CO.'S
ASK YOUR FURNISHER FOR THEM


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C. & CO.
Collars and Cuffs.

CARPET NOTICE!

We invite buyers to call and examine our large stock of Carpeting before selecting elsewhere.

The Superior Wearing Quality of our own makes and our low prices ensure to purchasers from us full value in return for their money.

We have selected the following for our **SPECIAL BARGAINS:**

35 Patterns of our VELVETS, at $1.30 per yard.
30 Patterns of our BODY BRUSSELS, at $1.25 per yard.
35 Patterns of our TAPESTRY, at 85cts. per yard.
[illegible]
30 Patterns of our Extra-Super All Wool INGRAINS, 75c. yd.

All the bargains we offered last year were eagerly bought.

J. & J. DOBSON, 809, 811 and 813 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

LOAG & PARKER,
936 Market Street, Philadelphia.
CARPETS.
Spring Styles Now Ready.
CANTON MATTINGS,
New and Fresh, Just Landed.
OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS,
SHADES, RUGS AND MATS.
☞ **Call and examine our stock before purchasing.**

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How We Always Test Seeds.
From Small Tests began in 1784 this Practice has Extended to Acres.

OUR TRIAL GROUND embraces the entire list of vegetables from A to Z, not one sample of each, but comparative tests of sometimes two hundred of each sort. Samples of our own stocks from the counters and seed lists of American Seed Merchants, samples from Canada, England, Holland, France, Germany, Italy and other remote parts of the world, all classified, ranged side by side. [illegible] *[illegible]* The trial ground is at once a sample room, a register of all kinds of stock, a laboratory, a record of kinds sold, with dates and particulars.

Buy Landreth's Seeds in original sealed packages. If you want to be sure of getting good Fresh Seeds. **LANDRETH'S RURAL REGISTER and ALMANAC**, containing full catalogue of Landreth's Celebrated Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, with directions for culture in English and German, free of charge. PRICES LOW. D. LANDRETH & SONS,
21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, and
Southwest corner of Delaware Avenue and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

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JOHN MOORE & CO., FOR DRESS GOODS.
JOHN MOORE & CO., FOR BLACK GOODS.
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JOHN MOORE & CO., FOR UNDERWEAR, ALL KINDS.
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In fact all who wish to economize in purchasing of their family
DRY GOODS
Of whatever kind or quality, should not fail to go to the "Store for Bargains" kept by
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
517 & 519 N. Second Street, above Noble, Philadelphia.
P. S.—When next in the city please call and inspect our offerings for the Spring and Summer of 1883.

GEO. S. STONE,
NO. 16 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBING,
Steam and Gas Pipe Fitting,
ALSO,
Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.
Also, constantly on hand, Garden Hose, Hose Pipes and Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Glass Globes and Shades, Bath Tubs, Circulating Boilers, Genuine Cucumber Pumps.
Factory, Dorrance Street west of Railroad.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO COMPANY.
Grand Offer for the next 60 days only.
$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.

PIANO STYLE 3½ Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished, **3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves,** full patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding, full iron frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact, every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument, has been added.

☞ **Our price for this instrument, boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only** $245.00. Just reduced from our late **wholesale factory price, $295,** for **60 days only.** This is now, by far, the **greatest bargain** ever offered the musical public. Unprecedented success! Tremendous demand for this style! Send in your order at once. Do not lose this rare opportunity.

This Piano will be sent on 15 days test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. CASH SENT WITH ORDER WILL BE REFUNDED AND FREIGHT CHARGES PAID BY US BOTH WAYS IF PIANO IS NOT JUST AS REPRESENTED. Several other special Bargains. **Pianos, $160 up.** Over 15,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. Don't fail to write us before buying. Handsome Illustrated Piano Catalogue mailed free, giving the highest testimonials ever awarded any piano manufacturer. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

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Mattresses, $3 to $15.
Lounges, $3 to $12.
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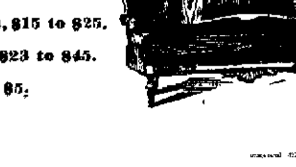

Parlor Suites, $25 to $40.
Extension Tables, $5 to $15.
Bedsteads, $2.50 to $5.
Pillows, 50c. to $1.50.
Feathers, 60c. to 75c.
Other goods in proportion to quality.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 10, 1883.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

PUBLISHERS BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

—Farmers are busy planting corn.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Wildman are at Atlantic City.

—Councilman Shoemaker made a short visit to Long Branch this week.

—Randall Appleton is building an addition to his dwelling on Pond street.

—The County Board of Appeals will meet at Silbert's Hotel on the 11th inst.

—The Sarah Lukens Keene Home, on Radcliffe street, is to be put in repairs this season.

—The Water Company are laying street mains down Otter, Locust and Swain streets.

—William Kinsey is repairing the property on Wood street, formerly owned by Stephen Hamilton.

—Several weavers removed from Philadelphia to Bristol last week to work at Appleton's hosiery mill.

—Dealers in lime find a steady demand for small quantities of that article for use in whitewashing fences, &c.

—A child of Lewis Monahan fell into the mill race on Tuesday and narrowly escaped death by drowning.

—Oyster shells are in demand at 40 cents per load. They are used by private parties for repairing the streets.

—The citizens of Lafayette street propose presenting to Council a petition to have that street graded and paved.

—Christopher Hetherington has purchased a dwelling house of Joseph S. Peirce, on Wood street near Jefferson avenue.

—The tea and package party, by the Ladies Aid of Post 73, G. A. R., is to be given this evening at Cabeen's Hall.

—Numerous complaints are made by citizens who use the Beaver dam road concerning the condition of that street.

—The Pennsylvania State Medical Association convened yesterday at Norristown. There will be a three days' session.

—Miss Nesbit sailed on the steamship "Servia" yesterday from New York for a four or five months tour in England and the continent.

—William H. Duffy, who has been a resident of Bristol for about ten years, will remove in a week or two to Pittsburg, his native place.

—Bristol was well represented on Tuesday at Trenton, the occasion being the advent into that place of Forepaugh's great circus and menagerie.

—Our mechanics find work plenty at the following wages per day: Masons, $3; painters, $2.25; carpenters, $2.25 to $2.50; day laborers, $1.25.

—A canal boatman, named Cathway, of Easton, while passing under the Beaver dam bridge on Saturday struck his head against the timbers and was considerable cut and bruised.

—John Rapp, while unloading stone from a canal boat last Saturday, let a wheel barrel load fall on him and injured him severely enough to lay him up for several days.

—The entertainment of the Grand Army of the Republic on Saturday evening, May 19th, should be well attended. The entertainment will be fully worth the price of admission.

—Thomas Anderson, an old employee of the Pennsylvania railroad was buried last Monday. The funeral was largely attended, many friends of the deceased from other places being present.

—Bristol is badly in need of a drilling engine. Freight trains are frequently delayed several hours at a time on account of their engines being used for drilling purposes on the different sidings.

—After repeated attempts the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Burlington, N. J., preached at the Methodist church last Sunday morning. The inclement weather of former Sundays prevented his coming until then.

—The entertainment by the members of the Sons of Temperance, consisting of music, readings, &c., at Cabeen's Hall, on next Saturday evening, should not be forgotten. It will doubtless be enjoyed by all who attend.

—Richard Welsh, while flagging at the Washington street crossing on Monday, was grazed by a passing train and thrown to the ground. He was insensible for a short time. He was taken into the flagman's house and his injuries were found to be slight.

—The new A. M. E. church, on Wood street, was dedicated last Sunday. Rev. Joseph H. Morgan, who is now stationed at Woodbury, N. J., preached morning and evening, and Bishop Brown in the afternoon. There were large congregations present at all of the services.

—James Herrity, a resident of Bristol, and one of the workmen on A. L. Garwood's section of the railroad, was struck by the train which left Philadelphia this afternoon at 2 o'clock and killed. The remains were brought to Bristol and deputy Coroner Young notified, who will hold an inquest.

—The lecture by the Rev. Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia, on "The Huguenots," will be given in the Presbyterian church on next Thursday evening. Dr. Breed is an eminent divine and an eloquent speaker, and his subject will prove very entertaining to the audience which will be present. There will be no charge for admission, the services of the lecturer being secured through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Knox.

—The schooner Mottie A. Hand, W. Nelson Jarvis, Captain, which was almost entirely owned by parties in Bristol and vicinity, was wrecked on the night of 9th of April, on Birch Lookout Point, on Caicos Island reefs. The schooner left Philadelphia on March 24th, with a cargo of coal found for Cienfuegos, Cuba. All went well until the night of the 9th of April, about 11 o'clock, when, in the midst of a stiff breeze, the vessel went on the reefs. The men saved themselves and their effects without trouble. The hull is a total loss, but it was thought that the wreckers would succeed in saving the most of the cargo. The crew reached Turks Island on the 14th ult., and were obliged to wait until the 28th, when they took passage on the George W. Clyde, which reached New York last Saturday. Captain Jarvis arrived in Bristol on Monday. The Mottie A. Hand was build in 1874, and has seen about nine years service, and cost a trifle over $32,000. She was not insured. The ownership was distributed as follows: Ellwood Doron, 1–8th; Carrie F. Vanzant, 1–16th; Benjamin Briggs, 1–16th; Anthony Burton's Est., 1–16th; Ellwood Burton, 1–16th; Mary W. Brooks, 1–16th; Charles R. Bicking's Est., 1–32d; Henry M. Wright, 1–32d; Charles C. Douglass, 1–32d; Howard Pursell, 1–32d; H. B. Beatty, 1–32d; John C. Henry, 1–32d; John S. Brelsford, 1–32d; E. J. Groom: 1–32d; Jesse W. Knight, 1–32d; John McOwen, 1–16th; Enos T. Doron, 1–32d; James A. Milnor, 1–32d; Joseph B. Hutchinson's Est., 1–16th; Joseph B. Hutchinson, 1–32d; Jane Brodnax, 1–16th.

—Daniel Schubert, a shoemaker working for A. Laechner, on Penn street, while returning from Trenton, last Monday evening, was asleep when the train reached Bristol. The conductor woke him up, the train was stopped, and he was let off near Otter street bridge. He was subsequently found in the yard of Mr. Buseman, the baker, at the Mill street crossing, where his cries for assistance brought Mr. Buseman to his relief. He was found with his head badly cut and his arm crushed. He was taken to the University Hospital, where his arm was amputated and his other injuries properly cared for. He was unable to give a definite account of how he met with the accident, but it is supposed that while walking from Otter creek he was struck by a train.

—The third annual meeting of the Southern Bucks County Medical Association was held in Dr. Dingee's office, in Newportville, last Tuesday, with a fuller attendance than at any previous meeting. After the transaction of the ordinary business, reports of cases, &c, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. E. J. Groom, of this borough, President; Dr. T. L. Allen, of Langhorne, Vice-President; Dr. Howard Pursell, of Bristol Secretary and Treasurer. Drs. W. G. Winder, of Andalusia, and E. J. Thomas, of Fallsington, were elected members. Among the cases reported which had been met during the practice of the last month was a case of genuine cholera attended by Dr. Richards, of Fallsington, and the patient recovered.

—The spring meeting of the Bucks County Medical Society was held last week at the Purdy House, Doylestown. Eight new members were added to the roll, viz Dr. Pursell, Bristol; Dr. Susan Parry, Doylestown; Dr. Richards, Fallsington; Dr. Allen, Langhorne, Dr. Nash, Ottsville; Dr. Wilson, Carversville; Dr. Kirk, Doylestown, and Dr. Knight, Doylestown.

—The Castle of the Knights of the Mystic Chain, just organized here, is officered as follows: Commander, Harry Banes; Vice Commander, Lewis Rodan; Lieutenant, E. W. Minster; Chaplain, Harry Smith; Chief of Staff, W. H. Booz; Scribe, C. J. Stake: Representative, Dr. W. T. Potts; Alternate, W. F. Bailey.

—The Reading Railroad Company contemplate building a track between Bristol and Langhorne in the near future. This will prove a matter of great convenience to many people in this vicinity and will be the means of adding materially to the wealth and prosperity of the town.

—A second meeting in the interest of the proposed bank at Langhorne was held last week. Eighty-seven shares of stock were subscribed for at the meeting. No person is allowed to subscribe for more than ten shares. The charter it is expected will be obtained in a few days.

—A complaint has been entered at this office against engine No. 251, with freight train attached, which a few days ago blocked the Washington street crossing for some time, causing a delay in the teams that frequently use that thoroughly.

—Dr. Richard Dingee, the retiring President of the Medical Association of Southern Bucks County, and his wife, gave an elegant banquet to the members of that Society at the annual meeting at Newportville last Tuesday.

—The Democratic Standing Committee of the county will meet at Heist's hotel, Doylestown, on Saturday, May 19, at one o'clock, to make arrangements for the election of delegates to the judicial convention.

—In addition to the large number of plants and flowers furnished by the DeWitt Brothers, three or four parties from other places find Bristol a good market for the products of their green houses.

—F. P. Crichton has charge of the work of renovating and repairing the large mansion at Perth Amboy, recently presented to the Presbyterian Board of Relief by Dr. A. M. Bruen, of New York.

—During the past month large quantities of terra cotta pipe have been purchased for the purpose of laying private sewers.

☞The Committee will spare no pains to make the consert in Cabeen's Hall, on May 19th, a grand affair.

ABOUT SEWAGE.

FRIEND THOMAS:—I notice with interest the discussion in the GAZETTE on the question of sewage for the town. There is one thought occurs to me in that connection: while I am unqualifiedly in favor of proper sanitary provisions for the general welfare of the inhabitants, and while I also believe it would be a good investment on the part of property holders, I still feel as though the parties most directly benefitted would be the Bristol Water Company, to whom a large increased revenue would at once result, and I most emphatically do not believe it to be good public policy for the Council to put a heavy tax on property which would so largely enure to the benefit of a corporation, whose whole history thus far has shown its management to be incapable of understanding what good public policy is. In the matter of dealing with the borough authorities and citizens, it has shown such contempt for the people, who gave them their rights, and such disregard of the fair understanding in the matter of water supply for protection against fire, that I hesitate to give to the sewage system that support which, for every other reason, it should, and I believe does, so largely have.

ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

The Sewage Question.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The private expressions of favor toward a correct system of sewerage, coming as it has from all classes of citizens, in response to my letter on the subject a fortnight ago, is gratifying, but not surprising. The public sentiment is undoubtedly ripe for the project, and where so much will is expressed there must surely be a way. I do not however think the way proposed by J. P. to be the most feasible, indeed it is most impracticable to have any form of special legislation effected at this session of the Legislature no matter how urgent the public want, but for the near future the plan is probably attainable. J. P. however overlooks the important fact that there is preliminary work to be done—a system to be regularly devised, and a plan made which will take time, work and some money, and I think the Council at its meeting next Monday evening can do the borough no better service than to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to have such a plan produced by one or more experts—say J. Herbert Shedd, or Mr. Waring, or both, or others, if there are any better authorities. With such a plan regularly adopted, it would be entirely possible to *commence* to work on the system this year, and by following it up each year we would find ourselves in a comparatively short time, and without carrying a heavy burden or waiting to make arrangements for creating a debt, (which would take several years to effect), in possession of the much coveted boon. This plan does not necessitate a heavy debt, to build the system all at once, but is based upon the "pay as you go" plan which is less burdensome to the people and surest to meet with general satisfaction. As before stated, a sum equal to at least $5,000 per annum can be raised each year for this purpose, and properly expended will go a great way toward putting in the less expensive features of a general system. I hope Council will take heed of this crying public want and at its next meeting vote the sum sufficient to at lest secure us a good plan.

CHAS. E. SCHEIDE.

Sewers

Professor William P. Trowbridge in a recent address at Columbia college said one of the most perplexing sanitary questions was that of surface drainage. The most important use of the sewer was the removal of refuse from dwellings. No danger to health. Professor Trowbridge stated, was more insidious than a subsoil saturated with refuse. A district with a subsoil permeated with stagnant water supplied patients for the physicians. This city was an illustration of this. Such a subsoil was scarcely less foul than the sewers themselves. The streets should be smoothly paved, with asphalt or an equivalent, so that there could be no accumulations of dirt, because these collections were full of organic refuse. Their soluble portions found their way through broken pavements, and even through solid walls to the subsoil. Good drainage, clean streets and thorough ventilation of houses were important factors affecting the morality of a community.

—Amos Heisenberg, who was tramping it from Lowell, Mass., to Baltimore, was struck by the Chicago limited express last Tuesday forenoon and thrown a distance of about twelve feet. He was but slightly injured and resumed his journey shortly afterward towards Philadelphia.

—A charter was issued at the State department, on Friday morning, to the Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone Company, in the counties of Chester, Bucks, Montgomery, and Delaware, with a capital of $10,000.

—A boat load of granite spalls from the Lumberville quarries can be seen at Beaver Dam bridge. The spalls look as if they would make an excellent dressing for our streets.

☞Leave your order at 39 Mill street, where will always be found as small quantity of Silver Lake or Kennebec ice as is desired. Strict attendance given to all orders left with us. H. Hibbs, 39 Mill street.

—The congregation of the Presbyterian church, of Doylestown, have voted their pastor, Rev. Mr. Patton, six months' leave of absence.

☞The G. A. R., of Bristol, will hold an entertainment in Cabeen's Hall, Saturday, May 19th inst.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office, Wednesday evening, May 9th:—Mrs. Augustus O. Boam, Robert Cameron, Miss Mary Carter, Bessie Crosson, B. F. Driesbach, Elizabeth Darcy, William Erros, Annie Frake, George Kaiser, Mrs. Martha K. Lockhart, John Nolan, W. Phares, Michael Reahill, John B. Robinson, James Scott, Levi Wilson, C. D. Wilkinson, Anna Wilson, William Ward, Mrs. Anne E. Warner, Philip Wright. Postals:—John Griffith, Lewis J. H. Hellings, Jos. Haughey, Mrs. Charles Liebisch, Henry Schmidt.

—Charles E. Lancaster has purchased from Ellwood Doron, for $2,000, a lot on the corner of Lafayette and Wood streets.

—The Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers has taken a new departure, as will appear from the circular which we print below. The investment is most wise and beneficent, and doubtless will be sustained with great enthusiasm by the church at large. The church of Bristol has already taken action, and will at once give to the Board at least a sufficient sum to furnish two rooms:

The Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers for a long time has felt the need of a permanent home for those to whom it extends help, and who are without domestic comforts. The way to secure this most desirable addition to its power to give relief to the Lord's servants whose strength has been weakened in the way, has not appeared until the present time. Now, in the good Providence of God, it has been presented in a most attractive form. Dr. Alexander M. Bruen, of the city of New York, by a deed in fee simple with specified conditions, has conveyed to the Board his mansion at Perth Amboy, N. J., with eleven and a half acres of land. This deed the Board has accepted with deepest gratitude. The mansion is a noble structure of eighty rooms, occupying an eligible and commanding position overlooking Raritan Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Had the Board possessed unlimited means it could have no better provision for its needs, than has been secured to it by this munificent gift of Dr Bruen. The necessary improvement of the property, in view of its occupancy by the first of June next in accordance with the requirements of the deed, is already begun. This will involve a considerable expenditure—chiefly for heating apparatus, and securing a full and convenient supply of water. A further and greater outlay will be needed to furnish the house. The Board appeals with great confidence to the churches for funds to meet these special and extraordinary expenses, which it has ventured to incur with the greater alacrity because of the many expressions of delighted sympathy with their object which have reached it from all to whom the knowledge of this enterprise has been made known. With the same confidence it would also ask for gifts and endowments with which to meet the current expenses of the institution. It is estimated that the furniture for a chamber will cost about ninety dollars. The expenses for the parlor, dining room, and other rooms of large size, will be greater. This is the King's business and requires haste. The Board would very urgently request those to whom this circular is sent to do quickly what is in their hearts to do in behalf of this matter which so nearly concerns the honor of the church and her adorable Head. Gifts should be sent to the Rev. Charles Brown, Treasurer of the Board, 1334 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. In behalf of the Board.

WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD,
JAS. H. MASON KNOX,
A. CHARLES BARCLAY,
Committee.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1883.

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

In Japan there are said to be 9,000 cremations annually.

The Hindoos are said to pray to 300,000,000 gods. No wonder that praying machines are popular in the East.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is president of a society for "Christianizing, simplifying and cheapening funeral and mourning ceremonials."

The Irish Methodists of Belfast have started a Protestant paper which is reported as being prosperous and "gaining a good constituency."

Newman Hall's Church, in London, has one thousand and seventy-one members. Its thirteen Sunday schools have five thousand five hundred children and four hundred teachers.

One of the best definitions of faith was given by a bright Sunday school boy to his teacher: "As near as I can make out, it is feeling perfectly sure of a thing when you have nothing to back it up."

When sinners have supposed themselves to be dying and confessed to be converted, but afterward have unexpectedly recovered, in most cases they have lived as they did before. This is the general opinion of pastors who have seen these supposed deathbed conversions, as reported by *The Christian Advocate*.

The Pope has given Archbishop Spaulding his sanction for the erection of a Roman Catholic university in the United States. Nearly $2,000,000 has already been raised for the purpose, and the institution probably will be at Milwaukee.

Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Chicago, who has been several times charged with plagiarizing from Dr. Parker, is thus accused by the *Albany Argus*: "When he was a preacher here, he delivered as his own an address on young men's Christian associations, every word of which was written and published by Rev. Dr. Upson, who sat on the platform, heard it all, and gravely congratulated Lorimer on it afterward, the latter taking the congratulations with a calmness which would have filled a book agent with envy and admiration."

The Missouri Presbytery has addressed an overature to the Southern General Assembly, asking for the appointment of a committee to confer with a like committee appointed by the General Assembly at Saratoga in May, as to the best way to bring about closer relations between the Northern and Southern branches, and if practicable to open the way for organic union; also such division of the great Presbyterian field as may place it under several Provincial Assemblies. The *Interior* calls this a "long and significant straw." The large churches in the South are opposed to such a movement, but with those on the frontier the question is between better relations and death. "They represent the living and aggressive element of the church throughout the South, and they will be heard."

—Postmasters have received instructions to the effect "that all letters upon which one full rate of postage has been prepaid, and all postal cards shall be forwarded from the office to which they are addressed to any office at the request of the person addressed without additional postage; and such forwarding must be continued until the person addressed is reached."

☞The meat market of Edward S. Stackhouse is sustaining the reputation it has gained for selling the choicest meats to be found in our markets. Tender roasts and juicy steaks can there always be found.

—D. W. Gage in a letter upon the national responsibility for the liquor traffic says, "when the government of the United States taxes the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and issues its special tax stamp receipts for certain of its taxes thus imposed, it thereby becomes a partner in the business of manufacturing and selling such liquors, and becomes morally responsible for the evils which flow from such manufacture and sale.

"On April 30 the authority and legal right under the laws of the United States of every maker and dealer in intoxicating liquors will cease. And if any one of them attempts to make or sell without again getting the authority from the government to do so, the collector and marshal will have him arrested and imprisoned and confiscate his liquors. Without previously obtaining such authority the law of the United States is absolutely prohibitory, and can be, and is, enforced.

"Imagine, if you please, a little conference that may be supposed to take place on May 1 next. The three hundred thousand (more or less) engaged in the business of the liquor crime call upon Uncle Samuel and desire to affect an arrangement whereby they may proceed for another year in pirating upon home and family and destroying life with the weapon of alcohol. Uncle S. looks over the record of the past year and discovers that those asking to renew the partnership relation have, during the past year, murdered 100,000 of his citizens, worsted and destroyed a thousand millions of his resources, have brought woe and wretchedness to the homes of many millions, and, so far as the business for drink is concerned, have done no good. Uncle S. thinks he cannot afford to let this go on. After a long parley an agreement is arrived at, and a league or bond entered into between the high contracting parties. It is ascertained that these men will rob and plunder from the citizens of the nation a thousand millions or more during the year, and every dollar of it comes out of the drinker, and they agree to divide the spoils with the government, the government to receive $85,000,000 to close its eyes, stop its ears, and restrain its officers from interference in their robbing and murderous work. And for that amount of the plunder the government gives that which permits the "gigantic crime of crimes" which, but for the payment of that sum, would be prohibited.

"Call it a license, a tax, an indulgence, or a partnership, it matters little which, it does not require great scholarship to clearly see that it is practically either or all, and drawing the nice legal distinctions does not hide its criminality or obscure its hideousness."

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Braiding is immensely popular.

Feather fans are the most fashionable.

Gold braid is very stylish and much worn.

Irish point collars appear in the standing military form.

Tobac or tobacco color is the rage in London just now.

The full dress sock for a fashionable man is of black silk.

Black silk stocking will be much worn with white dresses.

Tucks on skirts, draperies, sleeves, and corsages are very fashionable.

Neck ribbons an inch wide are worn again, but mostly with linen collars.

Shirts with pique bosoms are worn by gentlemen for full evening dress.

The latest fancy in gentlemen's handkerchiefs is to have very narrow hems.

Large black lace fichus will be worn in place of mantles with midsummer dresses.

The Parisian Flower Company brings out leading shapes of English round hats.

English turbans and Fanchons divide the popular favor of young ladies at the moment.

The popular wash fabrics for children's and misses' midsummer fatigue suits is zephyr or gingham.

The plaids and checks of new ginghams come in admirable mixtures of all the new colors and shades.

Satin merveilleux remains the favorite silk for the foundation of black suits intended for serviceable wear.

Mackinaw straw sailor hats, with low crowns and stiff brims, will be much worn by gentlemen in midsummer.

Large shawls of white mull embroidered on the edges and in the corners will be much worn with midsummer toilets.

The high novelty in walking suits in Paris is a combination of fine black cashmere and white moire on white Ottoman silk.

☞"Where, oh where do you get your groceries," asked one lady the other day of a friend. The reply came promptly and decisive. "I always send to Capt. Charles A. Fenton's, at the corner of Mill and Cedar streets. He keeps a full assortment and then his goods being new are sure to be fresh. Try him and you will do likewise."

☞39 Mill street is the place where will be found a fresh lot of country produce every morning; also a full stock of groceries, provisions, fresh and salt meats, a large stock of flitch and hams of our own curing. Give us a call and you will be satisfied. H. Hibbs & Son.

☞There was a big blow at Trenton the other day when the circus tents were blown over, but there is no blowing about the fact that at Cornell's Dorrance street meat market the best meats in the market are served at reasonable prices.

☞SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—Milo B. Stevens & Co., the well known War Claim Attorneys, will be represented at Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa., Wednesday and Thursday, May 30th and 31st, by their special agent. Soldiers and others interested in claims for pension, increase of pension, arrears of pay and bounty of those charged with desertion, or other claims, it is hoped will give him a call. The special agent will be at the office of the Prothonotary.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

☞$1,000.00 can be made selling Murray's maps and charts. Send for circulars, free, to J. Morrison Murray, publisher, Elizabeth, N. J.

Illustrated book of CAGE BIRDS mailed for 3 cent stamp. BIRD FOOD CO., 237 South 8th St., Philada.

CHEAPEST FASHION MAGAZINE in the world, 120 large pages, 4 pages new music, 1000 engravings each issue, 50 cents per year, single copies 15 cts. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, 8th & Market Sts., Philada.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK
"LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI,"
Is proving the *grandest success* of all the Twain Series.
A genuine bonanza to BOOK AGENTS
For terms and territory, address DOUGLASS BROS., 53 N. 7th St., Phila. Pa.

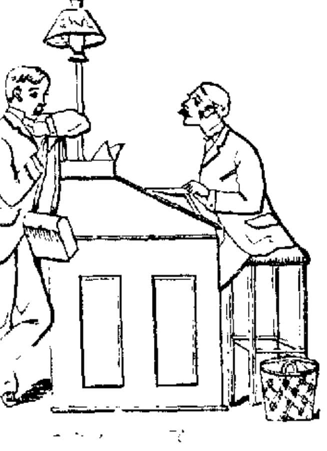
DR. MANN Cures Deformed Limbs, Spinal Curvature, Hip Disease, White Swelling of the Knee and Club Feet, without cutting cords, or pain, or confinement. Every case successful. Offices: New York, 127 W. 41st St., every Monday; Boston, 56 Beach St., every Wednesday; Syracuse, N. Y., every Thursday.

THE SUN ONE MILLION A WEEK.
Decided opinions expressed in language that can be understood; the promptest, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. That is what everybody is sure to find in any edition of THE SUN. Subscription: DAILY (4 pages), by mail, 55c a month, or $6.50 a year; SUNDAY (8 pages), $1.20 per year, WEEKLY (8 pages), $1 per year.
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, New York City.

DIVORCES—No publicity; residents of any State. Desertion, Non-Support. Advice and applications for stamp. W. H. LEE, Att'y, 239 B'way, N. Y.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest rates for advertising in 977 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY! 79 more young men to learn TELEGRAPHY. Good situations guaranteed. Address, with stamp, Superintendent SHERMAN TELEGRAPH CO., Oberlin, O.



Where did you get that stylish Suit."
"I have been getting my Clothing lately of A. C. Yates & Co., Philadelphia, near Independence Hall, on Chestnut Street. They are a very large concern and turn out beautiful goods, and, what is more, at very low prices. They will mail you samples on application and refund the money on all goods not found satisfactory."

A. C. YATES & CO.,
Leiger Building, Chestnut and Sixth Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Can any of the Readers of this Paper answer the following Questions?

Why is it that a Bristol storekeeper can sell a fine telescope hat for 50 cents, when the price in city hat stores is 75 cents and $1?
How can a Bristol storekeeper sell a heavy duck overall strong and durable, for 40 cents, where other places charge 75 cents for the same goods?
How is it possible that working pants good and strong, can be sold for 45 cents?
Don't it seem strange that gent's good calico shirts can be made and sold for 25 cents?
How does any storekeeper manage to obtain a good working suit to sell as low as $5.25?
How can a shoemaker make a living, and at the same time allow a profit to the storekeeper, and furnish a custom-made solid leather working shoe for $1.50?
Where does the profit come in when four pairs of handsome striped stockings are sold for 25 cents?
Why is it? That there are still a few who possess the insane idea that they can buy clothing in Philadelphia or Trenton cheaper, lose a whole day in our expenses of fare and meals, for a trip to their intense disgust that they have actually paid 25 per cent. more for their purchases.
The answers to the above questions can be obtained by enquiring at

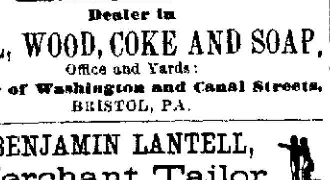
WOOD'S
Cash Clothing Store,
MILL STREET, NEAR WOOD,
Where any of the goods mentioned can be purchased at the prices stated.

Bristol Cemetery.

THE managers of this Cemetery have LAID OUT AND IMPROVED
About Seventeen Acres of Ground FOR BURIAL PURPOSES,
In a location that is believed to be the best that could be secured, as it is convenient, well drained, secure from encroachment, and the sub-soil a dry sand and gravel. A considerable number of lots have already been sold and interments have commenced. The prices have been fixed much lower than other places of interment in this vicinity and range from 20 cents a square foot for lots not situated directly on the avenues or other prominent parts, to 35 cents a square foot for the choicest lots in Section C—making the price for a lot 9 by 15 feet, $27 and $47.25, respectively. Lots may be obtained larger or smaller, various sizes being on the plan which will be furnished to those intending to purchase.
A commodious and secure Receiving Vault has been constructed for the use of lot owners.
A suitable place has been reserved for single interments.
Further information may be obtained of
H. PURSELL, Secretary.

AMOS LIPPINCOTT,
The Veteran Tobacconist,
HAS REMOVED HIS STORE
FROM 69 TO 57 MILL STREET,
where he intends to carry on his business as heretofore on the
SCRUTENUTENARY PRINCIPLE.
He keeps constantly on hand the best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS.
Try the "Abajo," the best five cent cigar in the market.
"Butler's Gilt Edge," a new and favorite Tobacco, is highly recommended.
"North Star" and "Magnolia," Fine Cut Tobaccos, kept constantly in stock.
Cigarettes and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco. Scotch and Rapee Snuff. Clay, Briar Wood and other Pipes in great variety. Rember the place.
57 Mill Street, Bristol.

CHARLES W. PEIRCE,
(Successor to Joseph S. Peirce.)



Dealer in
COAL, WOOD, COKE AND SOAP,
Office and Yards:
Corner of Washington and Canal Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.

BENJAMIN LANTELL,
Merchant Tailor.
54 DORRANCE STREET, BRISTOL,
Next door to Cornell's Meat Market.
CLOTHING CUT AND MADE TO ORDER in the latest styles. All work guaranteed to fit. REPAIRING and CLEANING done at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY.
BRISTOL, PA., May 1st, 1883.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. from the earnings of the last six months; payable on demand, clear of all taxes. CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.
THE BRISTOL STOVE HOUSE
HAS REMOVED
TO ITS NEW QUARTERS
ON MILL STREET,
OPPOSITE RADCLIFFE,
Formerly occupied by A. L. Packer as a flour and feed store and coal yard, where we will be happy to see all our former customers, and as many new ones as will favor us with their patronage.
We have constantly in stock and for sale a large and well-selected assortment of
COOKING STOVES,
RANGES,
Parlor, Hall and Office Stoves,
DOUBLE HEATERS,
FOR HEATING TWO OR MORE ROOMS,
FURNACES,
Either portable or set in brick.
STOVE HOLLOW WARE,
Custom-Made Tinware,
MILK CANS,
And in fact everything usually kept in a first-class house-furnishing store.
Tin Roofing
Done at the lowest possible price for cash. Old Roofs repaired and painted. Jobbing in all its branches promptly attended to.

Coal! Coal.

After this date we shall be prepared to furnish and deliver the
Best Quality of Coal,
Well screened and free from slate. All we ask is a fair trial, and if your orders are filled satisfactorily, we hope they will be repeated.
Thankful for past favors we hope for a continuance of the same.
THOMAS BARNARD,
Mill Street, opposite Radcliffe,
Near Steamboat Landing.
Formerly occupied by A. L. Packer

Samuel H. French & Co.,
PAINT MANUFACTURERS.
Farmers' Depot.
FRENCH'S SELECTED
LAND PLASTER!
Ground from the Purest Gypsum,
And prepared specially for farmer's use for mixing with *Paris Green*.
In purchasing, ask for
FRENCH'S SELECTED.
And take take no other.
It is the Purest, Cheapest and Best.
FOR SALE BY STOREKEEPERS GENERALLY.
PAINTS, PLASTER, CEMENTS, AND Building Material.
SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.,
PAINT AND PLASTER MILLS,
York Avenue and Callowhill St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

USE
PURSELL'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
NONE ARE MORE EFFECTUAL.
S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS,
BRISTOL, PA.

B. C. ANDREWS,
Merchant Tailor,
702 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Prices as low as is consistent with good material, substantial trimming and skilled workmanship.

Farm For Rent.
PROPERTY of the late Thos. C. Headley. Apply on the premises, Bristol Township, near Cold Spring Station Pennsylvania R. R. Or W. M. STACKHOUSE, Emilie

MISCELLANEOUS.

$8, $10, $12.
Be sure to see our Suits at these figures, as they are certainly the best made and best-looking Suits now in the market.
Boy's Clothing.
We were never so busy in this line before. Our styles are found to be the latest; our prices the lowest.
Everything we have on our counters is the best quality to be had for the money, and we have all qualities.
REED'S EAST END
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Second and Spruce Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

$300,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY FREE!
WITH SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH from time of presentation. SECURED and GUARANTEED. Certificates entitling the holder to full participation in all the profits of the entire business of GOULD & CO., and part ownership of their valuable properties. Four Stores and Manufactory.
In forming a mutually advantageous Joint Stock Organization, entitled "Gould's Union Furniture Manufacturing and House Furnishing Company," at Philadelphia, to be chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, it is proposed from THIS DATE to MAKE EACH and EVERY PURCHASER and CUSTOMER at either of Gould and Co.'s Stores, part OWNERS of the ENTIRE PROPERTIES, and FULL PARTICIPATORS IN ALL THE PROFITS FREE OF ANY COST, by PRESENTING or giving from One to One Thousand Shares of Capitol Stock of said Company to every cash customer, at the time of their purchasing Furniture or other Goods to the amount of Ten Dollars, or more, of Gould & Co.
300,000 SHARES are to BE GIVEN AWAY FREE OF COST!
Each certificate bearing interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH AT ONCE, with full participation in all THE PROFITS as soon as organized and the officers elected, when John H. Gould, present proprietor and owner, will TRANSFER to the COMPANY all the REAL ESTATE represented in circular.
THREE LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE BLOCKS OF PROPERTY.
Namely, Store Property, N. E. Corner Ninth and Market Streets, Stores 37 and 39 N. Second Street, Stores and Manufactory, 305, 307, 309, 311 S. Second Street. Some of the most valuable property in Philadelphia.
To be Clear of all Indebtedness Whatever,
Together with all the stock of Merchandise on hand, Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, House Furnishing Goods of all kinds, Fixtures, Materials of every description, Machinery, Good-Will established (6 years), very valuable Patents, Horses, Wagons, and everything appertaining or belonging to said business as carried on now and for the last thirty years by Gould & Co. The whole to be CLEAR OF ALL DEBTS OR LIABILITIES of any kind, so that each shareholder will be part owner of all the Real Estate, Merchandise and Personal Property of all sorts, belonging thereto and participating in all the PROFITS AND GAINS of the estate and business, valued at $800,000, see schedule. Thus, holders of shares will have everything to gain, but cannot possibly lose, the shares being given or presented FREE to Gould & Co.'s customers and patrons. The Company selling their merchandise only for cash and will NOT HAVE ONE DOLLAR OF INDEBTEDNESS on same, therefore it IS DESIRABLE TO MAKE EVERYONE A SHAREHOLDER AND SO DO AWAY WITH MONOPOLY. Only patrons and customers can have shares of STOCK PRESENTED FREE, and they may also purchase a limited number of the shares at One Dollar per share besides those that are given. This price only holds good for a short time, as it is expected the shares will be worth from $5 to $20 before long. Only a limited number will be sold for One Dollar per share. John H. Gould, present owner and proprietor, will take payment for this entire Property, Real Estate and Personal Property, everything belonging to said business, in the stock of the company. This is on every share of the largest, cheapest and best stock of Furniture in the world, as seen from New York, Boston ... [illegible] ... ONE TO ONE THOUSAND SHARES OF FULL PAID NON-ASSESSABLE STOCK PRESENTED to every purchaser of Furniture, Carpets or other goods. The CERTIFICATES for stock bearing interest at SIX PER CENT. from time issued. It is estimated that the PROFITS OR DIVIDENDS paid ... [illegible] ... will be from two to twenty per cent. per year.
JOHN H. GOULD ALSO PRESENTS TO THE COMPANY 1,000,000 SHARES OF THE STOCK to be issued at once, paid up, and will pay SIX PER CENT. per annum on all the Stock Certificates issued up to time of organization, from then full participation in all profits. All secured on the Real Estate and Personal Property. There can be no better or safer investment.
FROM ONE TO ONE THOUSAND SHARES GIVEN FREE
to every purchaser of Furniture to the amount of Ten Dollars, pro rata.
THIS LIBERAL ARRANGEMENT IS INTENDED TO DO AWAY WITH ALL MONOPOLY BY CO-OPERATION.
A limited number of the shares will also be sold for cash. ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, drawing Six Per Cent. interest from date of purchase.
MAKE PROFITS FOR YOURSELVES by purchasing Furniture, Carpets, Bedding etc., of GOULD & CO. Largest, Cheapest and Best Stock in the World. GET VALUABLE SHARES IN THE COMPANY FOR NOTHING. That will PAY YOU BACK MORE IN INTEREST THAN YOU EXPEND OR CAN GET BY ANY OTHER INVESTMENT.
Commencing on and after Monday, April 9, 1883.
JOHN H. GOULD.
President Pro Tem.

Business Properties For Sale.
No. 1.—A STORE AND DWELLING in Bristol Borough, on the southwest side of Mill street between Cedar and Wood streets, occupied by Frank N. Booz. Carriage way and large Stable back.
No. 2.—A STORE AND DWELLING, adjoining the above, occupied by Frank T. Chambers.
Also, a splendid BUILDING LOT on Radcliffe street, between Penn and Dorrance, 43½ feet front, running to Cedar street. Apply to
SAMUEL SWAIN, Agent.

For Sale.
HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.
JOSHUA PEIRCE.

For Sale.
12 DARK LEGHORN HENS and 1 ROOSTER. Can't be beat for laying.
WILLIAM A. BARNHILL, 112 Cedar Street, Bristol.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The Steamboat GEM
Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed.
THE STEAMBOAT
COLUMBIA,
Will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.15 A. M. and 4 P. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40 cents.

STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT.
The Steamer Twilight will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia. Returning, leave Bristol at 9.30 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c.
Freight taken at low rates.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Captain.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.
THE STEAMER
EDWIN FORREST
Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St. wharf.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Friday,	11,	2¾ P.M.	Friday,	11,	6¾ P.M.
Saturday,	12,	2¾ P.M.	Saturday,	12,	6¾ P.M.
Monday,	14,	7 A.M.	Monday,	14,	10¾ A.M.
Tuesday,	15,	8 A.M.	Tuesday,	15,	12 M.
Wedn'sday,	16,	8¾ A.M.	Wedn'day,	16,	12¾ P.M.
Thursday,	17,	9¾ P.M.	Thursday,	17,	1¾ P.M.

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.
Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.
All other places, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

From the Pioneer Press.

THE WORLD IS GROWING BETTER.

The world is growing better!
Thought takes a wider sweep;
The hand of sturdy labor
With a friendly hand we greet:
We will not drink the bitter
When so little makes it sweet.

The world is growing richer,
In wealth brought from the earth
But, better far, with treasures found
In mines of sterling worth.
For noble deeds are honored more
Than simple claims of birth.

The world is growing better!
With fewer musty creeds,
With more of human strivings
To answer human needs.
With precious harvests garnered
As the growth of precious seeds.

TRUTH.

A Beautiful Illustration of Its Power.

The following beautiful illustration of the power of truth, is from the pen of S. H. Hammond, formerly editor of the Albany *State Register.* He was an eye-witness of the scene in one of the higher courts of New York.

A little girl, nine years of age, was offered as a witness against a prisoner, who was on trial for a felony committed in her father's house

"Now, Emily," said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness, "I desire to know if you understand the nature of an oath?"

"I don't know what you mean," was the simple answer.

"There, your honor," said the counsel, addressing the court, "is anything further necessary to demonstrate the validity of my objection? This witness should be rejected. She does not comprehend the nature of an oath."

"Let us see," said the judge. "Come here, my daughter."

Assured by the kind tone and manner of the judge, the child stepped toward him, and looked confidingly up into his face with a calm, clear eye, and with a manner so artless and frank that it went straight to his heart.

"Did you ever take an oath?" inquired the judge. The little girl stepped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over her face as she answered:

"No sir."

She thought that he intended to inquire if she ever blasphemed.

"I do not mean that," said the judge, who saw her mistake, "I mean were you ever a witness before?"

"No, I never was in court before," was the answer

He handed her the Bible, open.

"Do you know that book, my daughter?"

She looked at it and answered, "Yes, sir, it is the Bible."

"Do you ever read it?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; every evening."

"Can you tell me what the Bible is?" inquired the judge.

"It is the word of the great God," she answered.

"Well, place your hand upon this Bible, and listen to what I say;" and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually administered to witnesses.

"Now," said the judge, "you have sworn as a witness, will you tell me what will befall you if you do not tell the truth?"

"I shall be shut up in State prision," answered the child.

"Anything else?" asked the judge.

"I shall never go to heaven," she replied.

"How do you know this?" asked the judge again

The child took the Bible and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the commandments, pointed to the injunction, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." "I learned that before I could read."

"Has anyone talked with you about your being a witness here against this man?" inquired the judge.

"Yes, sir," she replied. "My mother heard they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to her room and asked me to tell her the ten commandments, and then we kneeled down together, and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor, and that God would help me, a little child, to tell the truth as it was before Him. And when I came up here with father, she kissed me, and told me to remember the ninth commandment, and that God would hear every word that I said."

"Do you believe this?" asked the judge, while a tear glistened in his eye and his lips quivered with emotion.

"Yes, sir," said the child, with a voice and manner that showed her conviction of the truth was perfect.

"God bless you, my child," said the judge; "you have a good mother. This witness is competent," he continued. "Were I on trial for my life and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray to God for such witnesses as this. Let her be examined."

She told her story with the simplicity of a child, as she was, but there was a directness about it that carried conviction of its truth to every heart. She was rigidly cross-examined. The counsel plied her with indefinite and ingenious questioning, but she varied from her first statement in nothing. The truth as spoken by that little child was sublime. Falsehood and perjury had preceeded her. The prisoner had entrenched himself in lies. Witnesses had falsified facts in his favor, and villainy had manfactured for him a sham defense. But before her testimony it was scattered like chaff. The little child for whom the mother had prayed for strength to be given to speak the truth as it was before God, broke the cunning devises of matured villainy like a potter's vessel. The strength that her mother prayed for was given, and sublime and terrible simplicity—terrible, I mean to the prisoner and his associate—with which she spoke, was like a revelation from God himself.

The degree of Mr. Weed's political power in his palmy days is best illustrated by a story that once was told all over the State. Governor Seward, Mr. Weed's most distinguished pupil, one day attempted to make himself known to a fellow passenger in a stage coach, but as the man seemed somewhat in doubt, Mr. Seward, appealed to the driver, saying: "Won't you please tell this gentleman whether I am or am not governor of the State of New York?" The driver, an old "whip," who was almost as prominent a character as the governor, promptly replied: "You are not." "Then who is?" asked the astonished questioner, while his companion eyed him suspiciously. The driver hesitated not a second, but replied: "Thurlow Weed," and then all the passengers, including Mr. Seward, laughed heartily.

An agnostic is defined by Prof. George F. Wright, of Oberlin, as "one who confesses such a degree of ignorance concerning any proposition that he is unable to form an opinion as to its truth or falsity." His conclusion is that agnosticism is a help or a hindrance to Christianity according to the point to which it is directed. If it relates to the fundamental ideas of religion, it paralyzes all effort to learn and accept the truth; but if only covers minor objections, subsidiary doctrines, and apparent discrepancies, it clears the field for action.

ODDS AND ENDS.

It is a crime to consider any wickedness a sign of ability.—*Buddhist.*

It is said that in London every fourth person receives gratuitous medical attendance.

Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fail.—*Confucius.*

When a man speaks the truth you may count pretty surely that he possesses other virtues.

A boy can pull four times more weight in boys on a sled than he can in coal from the backyard.

Don't mistake habits for karakter; the man of the most karakter has the fewest habits.—*Josh Billings.*

It is a singular thing, but the most pleasing period of a dentist's life is when he looks down in the mouth.

It is a noticeable fact that in a race between a man and a goat, the sympathies of the public are always with the goat.

We must be as courteous to a man as we are to a picture, which we are willing to give the advantage of a good light.—*Emerson.*

A man has invented a chair that can be adjusted to 800 different positions. It is designed for a boy to sit in when he goes to church.

The difference between a male flirt and a lamp cleaner lies in the fact that one is up to women's tricks, and the other to trimmin' wicks

People's talk about Columbus and others being the first to discover America is all bosh. Wasn't Noah in the Ark an' saw land first?

A child is eager for the beautiful; let its passion grow up with it. There is in such a sentiment a power superior to all our bad inclinations.

"Neuralgia" is the name borne by a charming girl of Iowa. Her mother found it on a medicine bottle, and was captivated by its sweetness.

A sweet potato put to boil on the stove of a lady in Natchez the other day exploded with a terrific force and nearly deprived the lady of her life.

Temperance and chastity in a rascal of any kind mean an immense amount of mischief in the community. Fortunately they are rare.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

I don't rekollect doing ennything that I was just a little ashamed ov but what somebody remembered it, and was sure, once in a while, to put me in mind of it. —*Josh Billings.*

The Pennsylvania Legislature has succeeded in passing 7 out of 700 bills presented at this session. Only seven mistakes for one session of the Legislature isn't so bad.—*Boston Post.*

A contemporary notes that Tennyson is in jail in Baltimore, John Quincy Adams was shot in a Deadwood dive, and Martha Washington and daughter have been arrested in Savannah for fraudulently obtaining a sewing machine.

Judge Griffey of Nebraska has resigned from the bench because his horse is dead. "Old Doll" had carried him through the war, and afterward on all his hunting and judicial journeys. He said that he was too old to break in a new steed.

It is a rule of manners to avoid exaggeration. A lady loses as soon as she admires too easily and too much. In man or woman the face and the person lose power when they are on the strain to express admiration.—*Emerson.*

Like the Frenchwoman who swore to be true to the forty-seventh regiment, the landlady of a saloon in Navada comforted her complaining husband by the emphatic assurance that she never flirted with any but his best customers.

Mention is made of a new kind of horse shoe, composed of three thicknesses of cowhide compressed into a steel mould, and subjected to a chemical preparation. It is said to last longer than the common shoe, weigh only one-fourth as much, require no corks, and is very elastic.

Anatomical specimens from the bodies of great Frenchmen seem to have a facility for falling into the hands of collectors. But lately we heard of Gambetta's eye as being in the possession of a German prince, and now we learn that the jaw of Moliere is in the museum at Cluny.

A Yorkshire village school, in 1774, exhibited on a sign the following specimen of the learning to be had within: "Wrighten Readden and Trew Spellen and allso Marchants Ackounts with double Entery. Post Skript Girlls and Buoys Boarded and good Yozitch for children."

According to *Electricite*, spiders, which are very numerous in Japan, spin their webs during the night between the telegraph wires and their supports. As the dews are very abundant, the webs become conductors of electricity and give rise to great disturbance in the transmission of messages.

For a printer's wife, Em; for a sportsman's wife, Betty; for a lawyer's wife, Sue: for a teamster's wife, Carrie; for a fisherman's wife, Netty: for a shoemakers wife, Peggy; for a carpet-man's wife, Mattie; for an auctioneer's wife Biddy; for a chemist's wife, Anna Eliza; for an engineer's wife, Bridget

This is a boy's composition on girls: "Girls are the only folks that have their own way every time. Girls is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can be like several thousand girls if she wants anything. This is all I know about girls, and father says the less I know about them the better off I am.

Many Philadelphia business men now use type writers, and not long ago a wholesale house sent a letter of this kind to a small dealer in the far West. The Western man returned it with the indignant comment, "I just want you to understand that I ain't no school boy. I can read writin' as good as any one."

The orchards and the vineyards of California, in spite of their wonderful productiveness and occasionally enormous profits, are likely to bring their cultivators to grief. The business is being overdone. Some lands have been sold at at as high a price as $1,000 an acre, and too many people are going into such enterprises.

The sanitary inspectors of Paris lately stumbled over an establishment where operators were busily engaged in manufacturing ground acorns and burned wheat into a stiff paste which was then stamped into coffee beans. These were then colored with an alcoholic solution of colophone, "to give them a rich Mocha color," and packed in bags for sale.

The Philadelphia *Record* states that 'Cedarcroft' the residence of the late Bayard Taylor, is again offered for sale. At the sale after the owner's death that part of the property upon which the residence, greenhouses and other buildings were erected was bought, with 115 acres of land, by Silas Warner, of Montgomery county, who made it his home. The remaining eighty acres, with a tenant house, were purchased by another gentleman. Mr. Warner's wife has died, and as his household is now broken up the property is again in the market.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A novel industry is being developed in Germany. It appears that for some time Krupp, of the great Iron works at Essen, has been making a regular business of producing and selling liquefied carbonic acid. The gas is condensed and liquefied under a pressure of about 12,000 pounds to the square inch, and is coming into extensive use for various purposes, one of its principal applications being the compression of steel castings. In Berlin the fire engines are each supplied with a large vessel containing the condensed gas, which is allowed to flow into the engines on arrival at a fire, and by its expansion in returning to its normal state pumps water upon the flames until a sufficient steam pressure is obtained to do the work.

Doubtless the most effective plan of avoiding injury from tobacco is to avoid using that substance; but those who consider "the weed" an indispensable luxury may be interested in the statement of Mons. Armand that the injurious effects of nicotine can be counteracted or destroyed by moistening the tobacco leaves when in course of preparation with a strong infusion of watercresses.

In the treatment of certain skin affections, Prof. Kaposi of Vienna places the patient on a bed where the body is immersed in water and allows him to remain fifty or a hundred days. A French medical journal pronounces these long baths very successful.

Previous to the sixteenth century men knew that the rubbing of certain substances gave them the property of attracting and then repelling light bodies, and that formed the world's stock of electrical knowledge.

Mons. Fourmant has proven that pork containing trichinæ may still be dangerous after having been kept in salt for fifteen months.

From results obtained with various fertilizing substances Prof. Atwater has drawn the following conclusions: Corn needs little nitrogen besides what it can draw from natural sources, while its yield is largely increased under the influence of mineral fertilizers—the most effective being those in which the chief component is phosphoric acid or potash, according to the soil and the season. Potatoes respond uniformly to all the fertilizing ingredients: and they are less able than corn to gather from natural sources. The same appears to be true for turnips. Not enough experiments have been made with other crops to justify conclusions concerning them. Practically the largest average yield for all crops is secured by the use of fertilizers containing all the essential elements of plant food. Used alone, nitrate of soda is rarely useful, sulphate of lime frequently, muriate of potash very often, and the superphosphates generally. Soils vary in their capacity for conveying food to crops, and careful observation and experiment are necessary to determine the needs of a particular soil.

Mons. Seidlitz has noticed a disease peculiar to the people of a certain locality on the northern slope of the Caucasus. The disease is of a hysterical character, and the men and women affected bark like dogs. The natives consider it as the result of bewitching, in which a plant known as the "barking grass" is used by the bewitchers.

A British surgeon in the Indian service recommends that quinine be taken in strong coffee, as the disagreeable bitter taste is thus concealed.

The usual method of determining the temperature of a room by a thermometer hung upon the wall gives very uncertain results, as Mons. Gaston Tissandier has shown that a room's apparent temperature may vary many degrees according to the position of the thermometer. The upper part of a room is much warmer than the lower, and windows and doors have a very marked effect upon the temperature of the air in their vicinity. As a means of accurately obtaining the temperature, Mons. Tissandier suggests that the thermometer be held at the height of a man for about two minutes at several different points, the average of these observations to be taken as the real temperature.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Biological Society, Mons. Dubois illustrated the value of chloroform as an embalming agent by exhibiting the body of a dog which had been perfectly preserved for three weeks by the introduction of chloroform into the stomach immediately after death.

Considering its extent, America is much better watered than Europe and Africa. The tropics of the eastern hemisphere have an annual rainfall of about 77 inches, while tropical South America has 155 inches. The rainfall of the eastern United States is from 40 to 50 inches yearly, but west of the Mississippi to the Sierra Nevada it is mostly from 12 to 16 inches. In Great Britain the average is 35 inches; in France, from 20 to 21; in Central Germany and Russia—farther away from the coast—it is only from 15 to 20 inches; but in the region of the Alps it is mostly from 35 to 50 inches.

A NEW SWINDLE.—Travelers are warned against a device practiced by swindlers to rob passengers of their trunks. The confidence man makes the acquaintance of a traveller whose baggage is known by the thief to be valuable. Having succeeded in this the stranger desiring to turn over or double one of the car seats pretends to find some difficulty with the lock. The passenger is then asked for the loan of his trunk check so that his designing friend may slip it down upon the catch and throw it out of place. Under the pretence of using it to unlock the seat, the check is exchanged for another. The change is hardly ever noticed by the victim. The loss in the vicinity of Troy of several pieces of valuable baggage is attributed to the operations of these railroad pirates.—*Troy Times.*

There is a story of Solomon not contained in the "Book of Kings." Two of his court damsels had a row as to precedence. Solomon looked kindly and said, "Let the oldest go first;" and the damsels embraced and went in together with entwined arms.

If it does not exceed five minutes, bleeding from the nose is not dangerous, except in case of small children. The common practice of stooping over a bowl or basin is a poor one, as the act compresses the superficial veins in the neck. A sponge or handkerchief wrung out of ice water and applied over the nose or forehead or back of the neck is a good method of treatment. Also, to snuff up ice water, though this is not safe for young children. For them, and for adults, if ice is not available, use salt, alum, or tannin in the water, all harmless and simple astringents. Pressure on the nostril will often check the flow of blood. The virtue of such old fashioned remedies as putting a spoon or key down the back of the neck, lies in their power of producing a shock of cold, which is effected quite as well by the ice water.

Alice Harrison, the soubrette, spoke truly when she said to a St. Louis interviewer: "Take Mrs. Langtry, for instance. If she should come here as plain Mrs. Smith or common Mrs. Jones, and, above all, if she were an American, what would she have done? Nothing. But she was known as a favorite of the Prince of Wales, and she filled the house on that account. If everybody who had a right to use that fact as an advertiseing feature came over on the American stage, we would have four thousand of them at least."

The kindest and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to forebear,
And something every day they live
To pity, and perhaps forgive. —*Cowper.*

No action whether foul or fair,
Is ever done, but it leaves somewhere
A record, written by fingers ghostly
As a blessing or a curse, and mostly
In the greater weakness or greater strength
Of acts which follow it. —*Longfellow.*

The ills we see—
The mysteries of sorrow deep and long,
The dark enigmas of permitted wrong—
Have all one key;
This strange, sad world is but our Father's school;
All chance and change his love shall grandly overrule. —*F. R. Havergal.*

A Westerner, who greatly admired the proficiency attained by the man in charge of the hat room in a New York hotel, whereby more than 200 hats were handed to the different guests without a mistake, asked the man how he knew the hat just returned was his. "Well, sah, was the brisk response, "I couldn't swar dat de hat was yourn, sah. I only knows that it was the hat you guv me.

Mr. George W. Cable, the Southern novelist, has been lecturing before the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, on the subject of the Creoles of New Orleans. He has also been visiting New York, where he made a very pleasant impression. He is a very strict member of the Baptist church and, though passionately fond of music, has never heard an opera.

A dog and his tail fell into a dispute as to which should wag the other. An itinerant wasp passing that way casually remarked, "speaking of tails reminds me that I possess one which may possibly be influential enough to wag you both." This fable teaches that ten cents' worth of dynamite is a bigger man than a church steeple.—*Denver Tribune.*

A gentleman, whose nose and cheek had become distinctly colored with the red wine he was wont to imbibe, said one day to his little son at the table: "You must eat bread, my boy; bread makes your cheeks red." The little boy replied: "Father, what lots of bread you must have swallowed."

Without the least thinking about their names, Miss Rich and Mr. Poor, and Mr. Night and Miss Day, sat down to tea together at a house in Maryland recently.

It is stated that there are olive trees in Asia Minor, still in full bearing, known to be twelve hundred years old.

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Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists,

The men who travel with Barnum's great show, 717 in number, are all pledged to total abstinence during the period of the engagement.

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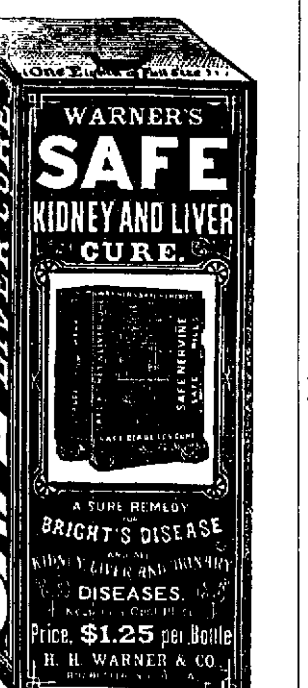

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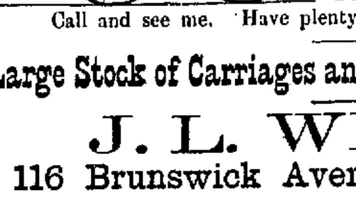

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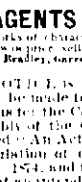

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NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Bucks, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 29th 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Christ Church, Eddington, Bucks County, Pa., the character and object of which is the worship of Almighty God according to the faith and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and for these purposes, to have and possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.
JOEL H. DEVICTOR, Solicitor

CHARTER NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, on Monday, the Seventh day of May, A. D., 1883, at 11 o'clock A. M., under the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and Regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called the "Eagle Flute and Drum Band," the character and object of which are for the maintenance of a club for social enjoyment, and for the purpose of becoming proficient in the science of music, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges, conferred by said Act of Assembly, and its supplements
WM. & J. C. STUCKERT,
Solicitors.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of WILLIAM B. ROGERS, late of Bristol Township, deceased.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the above estate, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against the same to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
WILLIAM B. ROGERS,
JAMES W. ROGERS,
ROBERT W. ROGERS,
J. FRANK ROGERS.
Executors of the last Will and Testament of William B. Rogers, deceased, Bristol, Pa.
Or, B. F. GILKESON, their Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN W. BAILEY, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, Pa., deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against the same to present them in proper order for settlement without delay, to
H. A. BAILEY, Administrator

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of MANUS McILVAINE, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, Pa., deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against the same to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
EDWARD McILVAINE,
Administrator.
Or, ANTHONY SWAIN, his Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of NATHAN McCORKLE, late of the Borough of Bristol, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against it, to present the same for settlement to
CATHARINE S. McCORKLE,
Administratrix, c. t. a.
Or, A. WEIR GILKESON, her Attorney.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
The undersigned hereby gives notice that Henry S. McMullin, of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, has made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay to
JOHN C. STUCKERT, Assignee.
Bristol, Pa.

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